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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING JULY 28 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NO REPLY TO SPAIN UNTIL AFTER THE CABINET MEETING FRIDAY

Terms of Peace Were Discussed Throughout Washington Both Officially and Unofficially.

SECRETARY DAY NOW DRAFTING ANSWER FOR CONSIDERATION

Sagasta Will Be Called on To Unequivocally Accept or Reject the Plan Proposed Without Loss of Time.

NO CHANCE FOR ANY TIME KILLING WILL BE PERMITTED

It Goes Without Saying That the Queen Regent Will Have To Give Up Both Cuba and Porto Rico, but What Disposition Will Be Made of the Philippines the Best Guessers Cannot Say.

BY JOS: OHL.

Washington, July 27.—(Special.)—This has been a day given over to the discussion of the terms on which peace will be offered Spain. This discussion has been official and unofficial, and naturally a great variety of views have been advanced. Stated briefly, however, the situation as explained by several members of the cabinet is this:

No reply will be made to Spain's message until after the regular cabinet meeting on Friday. In the meantime the secretary of state is engaged in making the draft of a reply to be considered at that meeting. It is the purpose of this government to set forth distinctly and unreservedly its position.

Spain will be called upon to accept or reject the terms offered, for there is to be no equivocation and no possibility of long dawn out diplomatic negotiations looking to delay.

There is but one point upon which there is doubt as to what the demand of this government will be, and that is the disposition of the Philippines. It was stated by Judge Day this morning that one reason why there is no extra session of the cabinet in advance of the regular meeting Friday is that the president is anxious to get some expression from the people of the country, presumably through the public men and the newspapers, as to what policy should be pursued with regard to Spain's possessions in the Pacific.

Spain Loses Porto Rico and Cuba.

As stated in these dispatches some time ago, the government will demand the cession of Porto Rico as war indemnity and the cession of Cuba in trust for the Cubans, to be turned over to them when they are deemed capable of maintaining a stable government.

Spain's flag must go down from the western hemisphere.

There is not now, and never has been since the war began, any doubt on these two points. There will be no demand for money indemnity. This is also settled. This decision is reached ostensibly as a magnanimous concession to Spain, but really because Spain's ability to pay is so small that it is believed a money indemnity, even if agreed upon, would prove more trouble in collecting than it would be worth. In this, however, the idea of its being a concession on the part of this government will be featured.

With regard to the Philippines, the administration's position, as expressed by Judge Day, is to secure the maximum of commercial and strategic benefit with the minimum of government responsibility.

That is the end at which the president is aiming but how that can best be secured is the great question which he and his advisers must decide.

The president's present idea is that the interests of this government would be best served by the possession of nothing more than a coaling station in the Philippines. He feels, however, that to give the islands back to Spain now that they are in the practical possession of this government would be unpopular and perhaps politically dangerous.

The suggestion of a joint protectorate finds few supporters, but the Samoan experience is not regarded as a glittering success for us.

To call Dewey off and let Aguinaldo work out his own salvation has been advocated in more places, but the president realizes that this could not be done without involving this government in all sorts of complications over injuries done to interests of subjects of other governments.

He would like to see some arrangement made by which the natives would be given their own government by Spain, their demands met and stability of government assured without involving the United States in responsibility for them and their government, but how this could be accomplished he does not now clearly see.

When I suggested to the cabinet officer with whom I talked over the situation that the United States is not now in possession of the Philippines, and because of that fact might escape some of the responsibilities suggested, he said it is believed by the president and members of the war board that the possession will be complete before a reply is sent to Spain. They expect at any time to hear of Manila falling into Dewey's hands. He added:

Ladrones Cut Little Figure.

"It is the government's idea to hold the Ladrones or one of the islands as a coaling station, but these islands will not be permitted by this government or by Spain to stand in the way of peace. In other words, they will cut little figure in the negotiations."

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the president by commercial organizations and other influences in favor of holding the Philippines as a permanent possession. Some of these influences have been particularly powerful at the white house in the past and so long as the president is in his present state of mind they may be able to shape the final decision. Then there are political considerations.

Republicans in all parts of the country have been advocating that the flag should never go down from territory upon which it has once been set flying and leaders say they will be seriously handicapped in the congressional elections if the president takes the same position on the territorial question that they have been criticising their political opponents for.

All of these considerations greatly complicate the situation and make the final reply as to the Philippines uncertain.

All else is settled. In the meantime there is no change of war plans. Miles is completing his possession of the territory about Ponce and only awaits the arrival of the troops now on their way to complete the capture of Porto Rico. Dewey may be heard from at any minute and when news from him does come, it will be of the complete possession of Manila. When McKinley's reply is sent to Spain it will be one to call forth unequivocal acceptance or rejection.

AMERICA MUST GO INTO ORIENT

United States To Become an Element In Asiatic Situation.

OTHERWISE SHE WILL SUFFER

Cushman K. Davis Outlines His Position on the Status of Affairs.

MAY ECHO ADMINISTRATION'S VEWS

Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee Declares That This Government and England Are Tending to a Closer and Better Understanding.

St. Paul, Minn., July 27.—With great ceremony, in the presence of an immense concourse of people this afternoon, Hon. Alexander Ramsay, territorial governor, only survivor of the famous union war governors, ex-secretary of war and ex-United States senator, laid the corner stone of Minnesota's new capitol building in this city. This two-million-dollar building is being constructed of granite from St. Cloud with Georgia marble for superstructure and trimmings.

The principal oration was delivered by United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

In the course of his address he said:

"It was not until very recently that Great Britain and the United States looked each other in the face with any sign of recognition. It is well for them, for civilization, for national independence and for personal freedom that they have begun to do so. The isolation of England from the other states of Europe is manifest. Her isolation from the United States has always existed and principally as the result of petty differences as to boundaries, fisheries, sterile treaties and small, conflicting policies in other respects. The United States has been isolated by a special policy and by its geographical position.

We Can't Be Indifferent.

"This coalescense of nationalities has been accomplished by a vast territorial acquisition by the European states by which the continent of Africa has been partitioned among them. The general direction of this movement in Africa is toward the orient. It is not necessary to elaborate upon the interests of the United States in the present and prospective situation. The maritime, commercial and political genius of the American people will not permit their government to be indifferent to them. It will not suffer the United States to be made the China of the west. The great question remains and comprehends commercial and all other subjects. What action by the United States do its peace and safety require to insure to it the rightful and most advantageous results of these new international relations and adjustments? The situation in the Chinese orient is pregnant with wars, and wars in these days of fleets built of steel and driven by steam are different from those of the times of wooden walls and sails. There is not an habitable spot on the earth's surface too remote or secluded or too strong to be exempt from the attacks of rapacious and unscrupulous naval and military powers. All of history is false, or this is true; that such wars are inevitable. The arena has been enormously extended. The recent aggressions by the powers of Europe upon China were acts of war. It is not long since the war between Japan and China ended by depriving the latter power of her fleet, and forcing her to pay an enormous indemnity and provisionally to cede to Japan a portion of her territory of the greatest military and naval importance, of which Japan was in turn deprived by the duress of Russia and Germany, only to see Russia substantially acquire the same territory and Germany make a compensatory seizure nearby.

Our Pacific Possessions Inviting.

"Next to China the Pacific possessions of the United States are the most inviting objects of attack. Under existing conditions their defense would be difficult. Had Spain triumphed at Manila as decisively as did the United States her navy could have seized Honolulu and have operated from there upon the entire coast of the United States, from Mexico to the Yukon. An overpowering European force in the Asiatic waters could do the same thing; so could Japan.

"The situation is plainly one of alternatives. The United States must become an efficient element in the Asiatic situation, or it must entirely abstain from any participation in it, return to its own shores and cover the smallest possible share of its commercial advantages, and prepare for its own defense against the same aggressions which have reduced China to her present condition. It may be objected that all this is without precedent. So it is, but all great human evolutions must precede precedents in order to create them.

"The present war has restored confidence to those who feared that the spirit of our people and their patriotism had been enervated by a long and prosperous peace.

"It is now manifest that the United States will be at the conclusion of this war a great and actual naval and military power. Many thousands of her citizens will be trained to modern warfare on land and sea. The military spirit has inspired the people. They have been raised to a higher plane of patriotism. The additions to our fleet have been very considerable and that fleet will never be less. The appropriations for its increase, already liberal, will continue to be so. The astounding victories of Commodore Dewey and of Commodore Schley have convinced our people of the vital importance of the sea power. The organization and operation of a great army and navy will teach them their own strength.

Patriotism a Heritage.

"The patriotism of our soldiers and sailors will be a heritage of national glory and honor.

"Our people were carried to the highest top of national pride by witnessing at Manila and Santiago with what majesty the American sailor fights. It is also perceived, with the greatest satisfaction, that certain exponents of European opinion, who until recently spoke with a condescending assumption of superiority, of intervening in the present contest, have abated their hauteur of expression.

"The Monroe doctrine, in the sense of an intention by this government to intervene to prevent encroachments by European nations upon the republics of the western hemisphere, has been confirmed and has received a steadying force. The press of continental Europe has adopted during the last few years a fashion of resenting even any theoretical assertion of this great principle of American security, which was recently characterized by Prince Bismarck as a doctrine of 'uncommon insolence.' It is now probable that any European power will deliberate before acting upon that assumption.

"The necessity for the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal has been undeniably demonstrated by recent events. The voyage and perils of the Oregon are conclusive upon this proposition.

Better Relations Coming.

"The unpleasant relations which have existed between the United States and England for so many years were caused



DUKE ALMODOVAR DE RIO, Spanish Foreign Minister.

by a traditional aversion which was aggravated by certain events of of our civil war and by many minor irritating controversies, the worst feature of which is the fact that few of them have ever been settled. But through all this it has been felt by the people of both countries that a tie binds them together, however much they may irritate each other by straining it.

"It is very plain that a change of sentiment, or expression, and of the general contour of the relations between the two nations has taken place. The conviction heretofore only imperfectly felt and only partially, infrequently and fitfully acknowledged, is now clearly operative and is openly and spontaneously expressed that the 125,000,000 who speak the English language, who have established representative governments and maintained personal liberty in every portion of the world, whose conceptions of faith, literature, morals, education, popular government and individual freedom, are cognate at all times and everywhere, whose civilization, though developed, is not decadent, but is still progressive, who have heretofore taken no step backward in an expansion of influence and empire without comparison in history, are amicably approaching each other under the pressure of a great human evolution."

Spanish Ships Start for Prisoners.

Washington, July 27.—It is expected that the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners will begin very soon. The Alicante sailed yesterday from Martinique and the hospital ship San Augustin sailed today. The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Panay sailed from Cadiz today for Santiago. The Leon XII, the Satrustegui, the Cavondaja and the Colon, all at Cadiz, are expected to sail very soon. The capacity of these various ships is as follows: Alicante, 1,800; San Augustin, 850; Isla de Luzon, 1,900; Isla de Panay, 1,900; Leon XII, 2,000; Satrustegui, 2,050; Cavondaja, 2,150; Colon, 2,170. The provisioning and loading of the ships at Santiago may take some time, but no time will be lost.

Tennessee Troops Under Orders.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 27.—The Sixth United States volunteer immune regiment, Colonel L. D. Tyson commanding, is under orders to break camp here and proceed to Chickamauga park. Colonel Tyson also received orders today to wire the subsistence and commissary officials at Chicago for field rations and supplies for ten days. Tonight he wired the secretary of war for authority to purchase these supplies in this city, and thereby enable him to move tomorrow afternoon instead of awaiting the arrival of the supplies from Chicago. The regiment is composed of men recruited in eastern Tennessee and eastern Kentucky.

From Florida to Chickamauga.

Washington, July 27.—Orders have been issued for the First South Carolina regiment of volunteer infantry, now at Jacksonville, Fla., and the Sixth regiment of United States volunteer infantry, Colonel L. D. Tyson, commanding, now at Knoxville, Tenn., to proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., in readiness for any service they may be called upon to perform.

Ten New Cases of Typhoid.

Washington, July 27.—Ten new cases of typhoid were sent from Camp Alger to Fort Myer today. There are also many cases of malarial, intermittent fever and other ailments in camp which might develop into typhoid. Owing to the numerous cases of this sort in company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania, it has been isolated.

No Work on Porto Rico Cables.

New York, July 27.—The central cable office in the Western Union Telegraph Company has been advised by the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company (owners of the cables to Porto Rico) to decline to accept business for all stations in Porto Rico except San Juan.

France Gives Notice.

Paris, July 27.—The government has notified all the French embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals through M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States.

Engineers Go to Porto Rico.

Washington, July 27.—The First regiment of United States engineers, now rendezvoused at Peekskill, N. Y., has been ordered to report to General Miles for duty in Porto Rico.

Gen. Breckinridge Back from Santiago.

Washington, July 27.—Major General J. C. Breckinridge returned today from Santiago. He will report his observations to the secretary of war.

King of Spain Has Measles.

London, July 27.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the king of Spain is suffering from an attack of the measles.

United States Monitor at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 27.—The United States monitor Terror has arrived here for the purpose of coaling.

DIPLOMATS SHOW DEEP INTEREST

Foreign Ambassadors Watch the Steps in Peace Negotiation.

FRANCE ALONE CONSULTED

Great Britain's Representative Was Anxious to Be the Mover.

PETITION DOES NOT ASK FOR TERMS

Proposition Is Clothed with All the Solemnity and Formality of a Government Act—Secrecy Maintained by All Concerned.

Washington, July 27.—In diplomatic quarters Spain's peace proposal, made through the French ambassador, is the absorbing topic and the answer of the president is awaited with keen interest. The diplomats showed their interest early today by calling at the state department and at the French embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear before. In the first place no foreign government outside of France has been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace, and the present movement is not shared, directly or indirectly, by Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia or Great Britain. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British as well as the four others were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace. This being settled, it appears that a good-natured but keen rivalry sprang up between Sir Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid, and M. Patenotre, the French ambassador there, as to which government should have the honor of initiating the movement designed to restore the peace of the world. Owing to the cordiality existing between the government of Great Britain and the United States, it was felt at first that Sir Drummond Wolff would be commissioned to approach the United States, acting at Washington through Sir Julian Pauncefote.

But Spain seems to have preferred the intermediation of the French government, and as a result the negotiations finally were entrusted to the French ambassador at Washington.

The Terms Asked For.

Another essential point is the exact proposition made by Spain. There has been some misapprehension over this owing to the publication of an alleged text of the proposition and other reports asserting that Spain asked President McKinley to state terms of peace. As a matter of fact the Spanish proposition does not mention the word "terms," and there is no request or suggestion in it that the president shall state terms of peace. The distinct inquiry made by Spain is as to whether the United States will open negotiations toward the settlement of the war and the arrangement of peace. It is based on the theory that if the president answers in the affirmative then the negotiations for terms will be opened between commissioners of parties clothed with the responsibility of bringing about a settlement. Neither does the Spanish proposition contain any reference to "armistice."

At the same time it is framed on the idea that if the peace negotiations are entered upon there will be a suspension of hostilities, pending an agreement upon the exact terms of peace. In this connection there appears to be a distinction made between the word "armistice" and "suspension of hostilities," for while it is said the former is not asked or expected, it seems to be taken for granted that a suspension of hostilities will be essential to carrying forward the peace negotiations.

The Spanish proposition is clothed with all the solemnity and formality of a government act, despite the cable report from Madrid that the peace proposal is of a "private" nature. The instructions to M. Cambon bear the official signature of the Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, and besides expressing the desires of the cabinet and the government that the peace negotiations be opened, they are given the added solemnity of approval and earnest personal request by "Queen Regent Maria Christina." The instructions bear the date of Madrid, June 25th. These formalities dismiss all question in the minds of officials here as to the regularity of the Spanish proposition as expressive of the wishes of the government of Spain. Aside from this M. Cambon is too much of a veteran in diplomacy to have embarked on any private overtures toward peace.

Since the conference between the president and M. Cambon, both the French

Continued on Second Page.

HAWAIIANS ARE NOW OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF THEIR ANNEXATION

Great Demonstration Follows the Receipt of the News in the City of Honolulu.

INHABITANTS GENERALLY MANIFEST GREAT HAPPINESS

Annexation Club Has Proposed a Programme of Exercises for the Formal Flag Raising.

NATIVE NAVAL AND MILITARY PARADE WILL BE ONE OF THE FEATURES

Flag of the Island Republic Will Be Saluted as It Comes Down and Then as the Stars and Stripes Go Up Twenty-one Guns Will Be Fired—Sewall Will Be Territorial Governor.

San Francisco, July 27.—The steamship Mariposa arrived today, having left Sydney July 4th, Auckland July 9th and Honolulu on the 21st. July 25th, about 4 p. m., the Mariposa sighted the transport steamer City of Rio Janeiro, with all well on board. She carries South Dakota troops. The Mariposa brings Honolulu advices as follows:

The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th instant, with the important news that the United States senate had ratified the Newlands resolutions making Hawaii a part of the United States. When approaching land the Coptic signaled the welcome news. Whistles of foundries, of mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned.

The committee of the Honolulu Annexation Club and the executive council have arranged the official programme of exercises. In the morning there will be a combined naval and military parade, consisting of men from the warships and the full srength of the national guard.

After parading the principal streets the procession will move to the government building where President Dole, the cabinet, Admiral Miller and staff, Minister Sewall, Consul General Heywood and others will be grouped. The literary exercises will first take place, together with the singing of patriotic American airs. President Dole will then deliver an address and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired as the Hawaiian flag is lowered. The audience will then sing "The Star Spangled Banner" to the music of the band, when Admiral Miller will hoist the stars and stripes, which will be saluted by twenty-one guns.

Minister Sewall, Consul General Heywood and others will deliver short addresses, and the ceremony will close with the presentation by President Dole of an American flag to the Hawaiian National Guard. The flag is the original silk one used by the Boston battalions in 1893, when that warship was here.

In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks, and the government buildings will be illuminated on a magnificent scale. A banquet will be tendered to Admiral Miller and a ball will follow at the opera house. The citizens have subscribed $15,000 for the day's celebration and the most important event in the history of the island will be celebrated with a magnificence worthy of the occasion. Returning steamers from the other islands all report vociferous receptions of the annexation news and scenes similar to the one which occurred in Honolulu. Preparations were at once made in all the towns to officially celebrate the raising of the stars and stripes by Admiral Miller in this city.

The banks have commenced to use the war revenue stamps on checks and drafts, a consignment having been sent down on the Coptic.

The leading men of Honolulu met today and recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States minister to Hawaii, for governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

The Ohio, Para, Valencia and Indiana, four vessels of the third fleet of transports which returned to Honolulu on account of an accident to the Indiana, were delayed here about twenty-four hours and sailed again for Manila on the 9th.

There was some defect in the boilers of the Indiana. The Monadnock and the Nero sailed on the 13th.

LANDING PARTY WAS REPULSED

Steamer Wanderer Meets a Warm Reception on the Cuban Coast.

Key West, July 27.—News reached here today of the attempted landing on Cuban shore of a large expedition, men and arms, by the steamer Wanderer, which left Key West about a week ago.

Banes, west of Havana, was the point selected for debarkation, but arriving there, the expedition was confronted by a body of cavalry, numbering a thousand or more, and a sharp engagement ensued. The Wanderer was to have been met by a party of Cubans, who had evidently been dispersed by the Spanish forces before the arrival of the steamer.

The Wanderer had a portion of her supplies landed when a sudden attack was made by cavalry. Sharpshooters returned the fire and enabled the Wanderer's boat to get off, but not until six men had been slightly wounded.

Supplies Were Landed.

Washington, July 27.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has just received news of the result of the last expedition sent by him to Cuba to supply Gomez's forces in the western end of the island with food and munitions of war. This expedition was carried on the transport Wanderer. Havana reports describe the landing as a failure and say that four of the landing party, including the lieutenant, were killed. This is the usual Spanish exaggeration. One-third of the supplies carried by the Wanderer had been landed and sent into the territory beyond Spanish reach when an overwhelming force of Spanish troops appeared and compelled the abandonment of the attempt to land the remainder. None of the American party were killed, but four men were wounded. Their injuries were slight and they were put ashore at Key West, to which port the Wanderer returned. The vessel made another start for western Cuba, this time with a naval convoy to prevent interruption with her work, and it is believed that before this time she has succeeded in discharging her whole cargo.

Bank Robbers Met by Officers.

Muskogee, I. T., July 27.—Five men who attempted to rob the bank of Checotah, I. T., were met just outside the city limits by about fifteen citizens well armed. A pitched battle took place in which two of the robbers were wounded. Three were captured and will be brought to Muskogee to await trial. The other two, Miley and Crosby, the leaders of the gang, succeeded in making their escape, but a posse of deputies is in pursuit.

HIGGINSON CONFIRMS LANDING.

Commander of Naval Expedition Sends Message from Porto Rico.

Washington, July 27.—The navy department today posted a dispatch from Captain Higginson, in command of the naval expedition which went to Porto Rico with General Miles, dated St. Thomas, July 26, 1898:

"Arrived here with General Miles and the United States troops today at 9:15 a. m. Landed them safely. There are no batteries outside. Gloucester entered the harbor, landed company of sailors under command of Lieutenant Harry P. Huz, United States navy, and Lieutenant Wood. Dispersed small company of Spanish soldiers. Hoisted flag. Commend Lieutenant Commander Richard Wainwright and officers for gallantry in capturing Guanica. Transports discharged without any opposition, assisted by boats of Massachusetts. I have telegraphed Admiral Sampson.

"HIGGINSON.

"Port Guanica, Porto Rico, July 26, 1898."

BISMARCK'S HEALTH WATCHED.

Rumors as to His Condition Are Decidedly Conflicting.

Berlin, July 27.—In the face of conflicting statements and the secrecy maintained at Friedrichsruhe, accurate accounts of Prince Bismarck's condition are impossible.

From the best available sources it may be gathered that Bismarck's condition is one of diminishing strength and power to fight against chronic disease, rather than of sudden collapse or change. His vital organs are sound and as active as is usual in a man of his age, and though his weight diminishes, he may live for some time unless sudden weakness of the heart sets in.

The inflammation of the vein of the leg is causing increasing trouble. Some reports say that an open, painful sore on one leg has prevented him sleeping and has caused general weakness.

Dr. Schweninger, in a published interview, denies all these alarmist reports.

Prince Bismarck's spirits, he says, are good and he distinctly asserts that there is no immediate danger.

FOUR COMMANDERS SUBMITS REPORTS

Captains of Warships in the Santiago Naval Battle Heard from.

PAPERS SENT TO SAMPSON

Taylor of Indiana, Chadwick of New York, Philip and Wainwright.

THEY ALL GIVE THEIR VERSIONS

Each Officer Describes the Part His Ship Took in the Destruction of Admiral Cervera's Fleet.

Washington, July 27.—The following reports of Captain Chadwick, of the New York; Captain Taylor, of the Indiana; Captain Philip, of the Texas, and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester, on the destruction of Cervera's fleet, which were included in Admiral Sampson's report, were made public today:

"United States Flagship New York, First Rate, Playa Del Este, July 4, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this ship in the action of yesterday, during and following the sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

"2. The ship had started at 8:50 for the army landing at Siboney, the commander-in-chief having an appointment with the general commanding the army. A few minutes after the crew had been called to quarters for Sunday inspection, firing was heard and a ship was seen leaving the harbor entrance. The helm was at once put over, the crew called to general quarters, signal 'close in towards the harbor entrance and attack vessels' made, orders given to 'spread all fires,' and the ship headed back for the enemy, whose ships were seen successively coming out at a high speed. The flagship Infanta Maria Teresa was first, then another armored cruiser of the same class (which turned out to be the Vizcaya), followed by the Cristobal Colon, an armored cruiser (Oquendo), and the torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton.

"3. The near ships had immediately engaged, and by the time we were off the entrance, one, the flagship, was already afire and was soon ashore; the Indiana and Gloucester were actively engaged with the torpedo boats. This ship fired some four-inch shells at the one nearer the port, toward which she was already headed and seemed attempting to return, but she was already practically out of the fight; the boiler of the more advanced one had blown up, showing a vast column of condensed steam. During the time the batteries, whose line of fire we had crossed close to, repeatedly fired upon us, but without effect. No return was made to this fire. A shell from the west battery fell within 200 yards of the ship when we were over four miles to the west and we had thought ourselves entirely out of range. This ship stood on, leaving the Gloucester, which had shown herself to capable, to look after the survivors in the torpedo boats. By this time a second cruiser was ashore and burning (the Almirante Oquendo), while the third, the Vizcaya, and the Cristobal Colon were still steaming rapidly westward. The Indiana was now signaled (11:26 a. m.) to return to her blockading position to look after anything which might be there. Very shortly the Vizcaya turned shoreward, smoke began to issue from her after port, and by the time that she was ashore on the reef at Acerraderos, fifteen miles west of Santiago, she was ablaze. The Iowa had signaled a little before that she had surrendered, and stopped off this place, where she gave much assistance in the rescue of the Vizcaya's people.

New York Takes Up the Chase.

"4. This ship stood on in chase of the Cristobal Colon, with ahead of us the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas and Vixen, the Oregon being much nearer inshore of the two headmost ships, but not in gunshot. We were rapidly increasing our speed.

"5. It was evident, however, that the Colon would give us a lengthy chase, and at noon the crew left quarters and went to dinner.

"6. About 12:50 the Oregon opened fire and some of her shells were observed to strike beyond the Colon; this made her capture a foregone conclusion, and shortly after 1 o'clock she turned in toward the shore and soon struck her colors. She had been beached at a small inlet known as Rio Torquina. By the time we arrived a boat was alongside her from the Brooklyn and Captain Cook, the boarding officer, came alongside this ship and reported. This ship then sent a boat to take possession, the commanding officer going in the boat. I was received by the commodore of the squadron, the captain, Captain De Navio Don Emilio Moreu, and captain de navio of the first-class, Don Jose de Parades y Chacon, which latter had been civil governor of Santiago and had only just been attached to the squadron. I arranged for the transfer of the crew and officers, a division of each ship present and the engineer force to be left aboard. While aboard, however, the Resolute arrived, and it was arranged to transfer the whole number to her.

"7. I had taken with me the fleet surgeon, an engineer and the carpenter to examine and make secure everything necessary. The engineer reported to me that she was making water aft. I had previously had soundings taken and found eight feet at the bow and seventy at the stern, so that but a small portion of the ship was ashore. I returned as quickly as possible to the flagship to report the situation. The Oregon was signaled to take charge, and the men were hastened on board, a number sent also from the ship. Our work of closing water tight doors, etc., was, however, of no avail; a large number of sea valves had been treacherously opened and the valves so broken as to make it impossible to close them; the ship thus slowly settled. At 7:30 o'clock she came afloat and came out into deeper water. The officer in charge, Lieutenant Commander Cogswell, had let go an anchor, but it was clear that if she went down in water of the depth in which she was she could never be recovered. This ship's stem was placed against her quarter and later a line being taken from her own bow to hers, the Colon was forced in shore. It was by this time dark, but using a searchlight, we were enabled to force the ship on the beach, the chain being paid out at the same time; she thus sank in a very moderate depth of water and it is very probable that she may be saved.

"8. At 11 p. m. the flagship returned to Santiago, leaving the Texas and Oregon in charge of the prize.

"9. Though the ship was not able to come to action with any of the larger ships on account of her distance to the eastward, every nerve was strained to do so and all was done that could be done; our speed had rapidly decreased so that we were going sixteen knots at the end. We were immediately astern, while all others were considerable to the seaward. We were thus in a position to prevent a possible doubling to the rear and escape to the southeast.

"10. The officers and crew, as they always have done, acted in the most enthusiastic and commendable manner. They have worked into so complete a system that the ship is practically instantaneously ready for action, and while all are deserving of commendation and credit, I think it no derogation from the deserts of others to particularly name Lieutenant Commander Potter, to whom, as executive officer, so much of the ship's efficiency is due, and Chief Engineer McConnell, who has kept the machinery in the admirable order which has enabled us at all times to develop the ship's full speed. Very respectfully,

"R. E. CHADWICK,
"Captain United States Navy, Commanding. To the Commander in Chief United States Naval Force North Atlantic Station."

Captain Taylor Relates His Part.

"U. S. S. Indiana, First Rate, Off Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898.—Sir: 1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Indiana in the action of July 3d with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba:

"2. At 9:37 a. m., while the crew were at quarters preliminary to general muster, noted two guns fired from the Iowa and general signal, 'Enemy's ships escaping,' flying. At once cleared ship for action and the crew were at the guns in a remarkably short time, all officers and men showing an alacrity that indicated clearly their pleasure at the opportunity afforded them.

"3. The Spanish squadron was seen emerging from the harbor, and in a few moments a general attack ensued. The leading ship, which proved to be the Infanta Maria Teresa, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Cervera, was followed by the other vessels of the squadron, as follows: Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo and the torpedo destroyers Furor and Pluton. The enemy's vessels headed to the westward, and our ships headed in the same direction, keeping as nearly abreast of them as possible.

"4. This ship fired on nearly all of them as they came out one by one, and continued the action later by firing principally on the Maria Teresa, Oquendo and Pluton. Several of our shells were seen to take effect on those vessels. Our secondary battery guns were directed principally on the destroyers, as also were the six guns. The destroyers were sunk through the agency of our guns and those of the Gloucester, which vessel had come up and engaged them close aboard.

"5. The initial fire of the last two ships was directed at this vessel, and although falling very close, only striking the ship twice without any injury to ship or crew.

"6. Our ranges were obtained by stadimeter angles on Morro as the ships emerged, and then by angles on the tops of the rear ships. The ranges were from 4,500 to 3,000 yards, observed from the top. From the bridge I could see that our shooting was excellent and showed its effects. One of our thirteen-inch shells was seen to enter the Maria Teresa under the quarter deck and explode, and that ship was observed on fire very shortly afterwards.

Observes Ships on Fire.

"7. About 10:15 a. m., I observed the Maria Teresa and Oquendo on fire and heading for the beach, the fire from their guns having ceased. We then devoted our special attention to prevent the escape of the destroyers, which appeared more than a match for the Gloucester, she being the only small vessel near to engage them. They were soon seen to blow up, apparently struck by our six-inch and six-pounders. We now fired our large guns at the Vizcaya, which was at long range. She made for the shore soon after, on fire, and battery silenced. These ships hauled down their colors as they made for the beach. The Spanish flagship hoisted the white flag as she grounded.

"8. We now ceased firing. The Colon was observed well over the western horizon, closely pursued by the Brooklyn, Oregon and Texas, off shore of her. The flagship New York, steaming full speed to the westward as soon as the Vizcaya surrendered, signaled up, 'Go back and guard entrance of harbor.' Several explosions were observed on board the burning ships. At noon we turned and stood to the eastward for our station, in obedience to the above signal. Observed the Harvard and several transports standing to the westward.

"9. About 12:30 the Resolute came within hail and informed us by megaphone that a Spanish battleship was sighted to the eastward standing toward us. Later, the Harvard passed, confirming the information and adding that the ship was painted white. We made out the vessel ahead and stood for her with our guns bearing. She proved to be the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Teresa. She sent an officer on board and requested permission to enter the harbor. I referred him to the commander-in-chief. She then stood on to the westward, and we resumed our station.

"10. During the action we used no armor piercing shell, except the smokeless powder six-pounders, and the good effect of the common shell is shown by the fires on the enemy's ships and the short time taken to disable them without piercing their armor and with almost no injury to our ships.

"11. The guns and mounts worked well. Only two failures of electric primers noticed.

"12. During the afternoon I sent boats with surgeons on shore to the burning vessels to assist in caring for the wounded. The boats returned, bringing one wounded officer and seventeen men as prisoners.

"13. Received also during the afternoon and night prisoners from the Gloucester and Hist, in all seven officers and 217 men, which were today transferred to the St. Louis.

"14. The conduct of the officers and crew was in every respect commendable, coolness and good discipline prevailed, coupled with a marked enthusiasm. This desirable condition of affairs is largely due to the efforts of the officers, and I desire to commend to the commander in chief the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander John A. Rodgers, and all the officers of the ship for the part taken by the Indiana in bringing about this great victory and the complete destruction of the enemy's squadron. Very respectfully,

"H. C. TAYLOR,
"Captain Commanding. To the Commander in Chief, United States Naval Force on North Atlantic Station."

Captain Philip Tells of Texas' Work.

"Off Santiago, July 4, 1898.—Sir: In accordance with the requirements of article 437, navy regulations, I respectfully submit the following statement in regard to the part the Texas took in the engagement with the enemy yesterday.

"At daylight, on the morning of the 3d, the Texas stood out from the entrance to the harbor, taking day blockading position about three miles from the Morro (the Morro bearing N. N. E.). At 9:35 the Morro, bearing N. by E. ½ E., distance 5,100 yards, the enemy's ships were sighted standing out of the harbor. Immediately general signal 250 was made; this signal was followed by the Iowa's almost at the same time.

"The ship, as per order, was heading in toward the entrance; went ahead full speed, putting helm hard a-starboard, and ordering forced draft on all boilers. The officer of the deck, Lieutenant M. L. Bristol, having given the general alarm and beat to quarters for action at the same time.

"As the leader, bearing the admiral's flag, appeared in the entrance, she opened fire, which was, at 9:40 o'clock, returned by the Texas at range of 4,200 yards, while closing in. The ship leading was of the Vizcaya class, and the flagship.

"Four ships came out, evidently the Vizcaya, the Oquendo, Maria Teresa and Colon, followed by two torpedo boat destroyers. Upon seeing these two we immediately opened fire upon them with our secondary battery, the main battery at the same time being engaged with the second and third ships in line. Owing to our secondary battery, together with the Iowa and Gloucester, these two destroyers were forced to beach and sink.

"While warmly engaged with the third in line, which was abreast and engaging the Texas, our fire was blanketed for a short time by the Oregon forging ahead and engaging the second ship. This third ship, after a spirited fire, sheered in shore and at 10:35 ran up a white flag; we then ceased firing on the third and opened fire with our forward guns at long range (6,000 yards) on the second ship (which was then engaged with the Oregon) until 11:05, when she (enemy's second ship) sheered into the beach on fire. At 11:10 she struck her colors, was afire, and the Texas gave chase with the Brooklyn and Oregon for the leading ship, until 11:20, when the Colon sheered into beach and hauled down her colors, leaving them on deck at foot of her flagstaff. We shut off forced draft and proceeded at moderate speed to close up.

"I would state that during this chase the Texas was holding her own with the Colon, she leading us about four miles at the start.

"The reports of the executive officer and the surgeon are submitted.

"I have the pleasure of stating that the entire battery of the Texas is in a most excellent condition and ready for any service required by the commander-in-chief; especially calling attention to the efficiency of the two turret guns, due to the alterations recently made by Lieutenant F. J. Haeseler, of this ship.

"The bearing and performance of duty of all officers met with my entire approval. Very respectfully submitted,

"J. W. PHILIP,
"Captain United States Navy, Commanding. To the Commander in Chief, North Atlantic Station."

Wainwright, of the Gloucester, Reports

"United States Steamship Gloucester off Santiago de Cuba, July 6, 1898.—Sir: 1. I have the honor to report that at the battle of Santiago on July 3d, the officers and crew of the Gloucester were uninjured and the vessel was not injured in hull or machinery, the battery only requiring some slight overhauling. It is now in excellent condition.

"2. I inclose herewith a copy of the report of the executive officer made in compliance with paragraph 525, page 110, naval regulations, which report I believe to be correct in all particulars. I also inclose copies of the reports of the several officers, which may prove valuable for future reference.

"3. It was the plain duty of the Gloucester to look after the destroyers and she was held back, gaining steam, until they appeared at the entrance. The Indiana poured in a hot fire from all her secondary battery upon the destroyers; but Captain Taylor's signal 'gunboats close in' gave security that we would not be fired upon by our own ships. Until the leading destroyer was injured our course was converging, necessarily; but as soon as she slackened her speed, we headed directly for both vessels, firing bowsprit and starboard batteries as the occasion offered.

"4. All the officers and nearly all the men deserve my highest praise during the action. The escape of the Gloucester was due mainly to the accuracy and rapidity of the fire. The efficiency of this fire, as well as that of the ship generally, was largely due to the intelligent and unremitting efforts of the executive officer, Lieutenant Harry P. Huz. This is more to his credit when it is remembered that a large proportion of the officers and men were untrained when the Gloucester was commissioned. Throughout the action he was on the bridge and carried out my orders with great coolness. That we were able to close in with the destroyers—and until we did so they were not seriously injured—was largely due to the skill and constant attention of Past Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy. The blowers were put on and the speed increased to seventeen knots without causing a tube to leak or a brass to heat. Lieutenant Thomas C. Wood, Lieutenant George H. Norman, Jr., and Ensign John T. Edson not only controlled the fire of the guns in their division and prevented waste of ammunition, but they also did some excellent shooting themselves. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford took charge of one of the guns and fired it himself occasionally. Acting Assistant Paymaster Alexander Brown had charge of the two Colt guns, firing himself, and they did excellent work. Assistant Engineer A. M. Proctor carried my orders from the bridge and occasionally fired a gun when I found it was not being served quite satisfactorily. All were cool and active at a time when they could have had but little hope of escaping uninjured.

"The admiral, his officers and his men were treated with all consideration and care possible. They were fed and clothed as far as our limited means would permit. Very respectfully,

"RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
"Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, Commanding. To the Commander in Chief, United States Force, North Atlantic Station."

TROOPS LEAVE NEWPORT NEWS.

Transports Get Away with Haines's Brigade This Morning.

Newport News, Va., July 27.—General Haines's brigade, which arrived here Sunday from Chickamauga, will embark tomorrow morning at daybreak for Porto Rico, together with four batteries of artillery, three troops of cavalry and signal corps.

Major General Brooke, commanding the First army corps, will accompany the troops. The expedition is now three days behind the time scheduled for it to depart, but the delay seems to have been unavoidable. It was impossible to get the supplies, baggage and animals on board the transports in time for the troops to sail at an earlier date, though every effort was exerted.

Captain Pritchett, of company H, Fourth Ohio, was this afternoon discharged from service for insubordination.

SOMEBODY MAKING MONEY OUT OF IT

Movement of Troops from One Florida Seaport to Another.

WITHOUT APPARENT REASON

Of Course This Puts Money in the Railroads' Coffers.

WHY SHOULD FERNANDINA BE SELECTED

As a Place for Encampment When There Are Better Localities for the Health of Soldiers?

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, July 27.—(Special.)—When the thing is over there is going to be a loud call from the country for explanation of certain things that are happening, and unless all signs fail, there will be the usual crop of scandal in consequence.

It is too early to get much that is definite concerning the "good things" that certain of the friends of those in power have been, and are, getting out of it, but some very pointed questions are being asked.

Why, for instance, are troops which are moved from Tampa because of possible fever dangers carried over to another Florida seaport, where the climate conditions are the same, especially when to carry them there they are taken across intervening table lands which are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet higher than either place and which would make excellent camps?

Why, in the transfer of these troops, is the order sent from here that they must all go over a certain line of railroad, when there are two lines between these points and a division of the transportation, as had been ordered by the local official in charge, would have greatly facilitated the movement?

And why should several thousand troops be carried down to Miami, Fla., when the only possible disposition that can be made of them is to haul them back from there later?

There is something very peculiar about the movements of troops as directed from the office of the secretary of war. There are suspicious fever cases in Tampa, despite the declarations of the local authorities to the contrary. It is because of these cases that such troops as are not wanted for the Porto Rico expedition have been moved to Fernandina.

Why Fernandina? The reports of the government officials on file with the war department here to show that Fernandina does not possess the necessary facilities for the shipment of troops by sea. There is not the depth of water there which will meet the requirements. Then, necessarily, the local health conditions are no better than those at Tampa. Not that there are, as yet, suspicious cases, but if such should develop, the troops would be no better off than they would have been under the same circumstances at Tampa.

It was pointed out to the authorities that between Tampa and Fernandina there are high, healthy localities that would be much better for camps than either of the ports; and that from them troops could be moved by the way of Tampa or by any other port when the occasion required.

No, it must be Fernandina.

Why? People who have kept in touch with the development down there are still asking the question. Perhaps the key to the answer is to be found in the orders concerning transportation that went forward to the officers in charge.

Fernandina is on a branch of the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad. From Tampa the troops could be carried there by either the Plant system or the Florida Central and Peninsular, as I understand it. Arrangements had been made by the officers on the ground for a division of the business between the roads, both from a desire to divide the business between the rivals and because the moving of a large body of men would require greater facilities that one road possessed, and would be greater expedited by the division. This was stopped, however, by direct orders from the secretary that all the troops be moved over the Florida Central and Peninsular. People who have business with the war department and who know of this and some other matters on the same line, have been wondering just what is the pull possessed by the Florida Central and Peninsular. They are still wondering.

But there is less mystery concerning the influences that led to a large body of troops being sent to Miami. There are no facilities for the shipment of troops by water from Miami. The war department knows the depth of the water in every harbor along the coast and knows that Miami for any such purpose is absolutely valueless. The troops are down there; they will have to be brought back at some time in the future.

Mr. Flagler owns the railroad down the east coast of Florida. Mr. Flagler is a shining light in the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Flagler's road wanted some of the business of hauling troops. Troops were sent to Miami, therefore, on the order of the secretary of war.

Some day the X-ray will be thrown on the workings of the war department in these troublous days. When they are, there will be material for a lot of highly interesting reading.

DIPLOMATS SHOW DEEP INTEREST

Continued from First Page.

government and the Spanish government have been fully apprised of the action taken at Washington, and it is not improbable that Spain, within the next three days, will take another important step forward, by voluntarily suggesting what terms of peace she will regard as consistent. These, of course, will be initiatory, and will be designed as a sort of opening wedge toward bringing the two governments together on the final peace conditions. From the standpoint of the United States it is for Spain to make the first definite tender of peace, as she is the most interested in terminating the war. It will then be for the United States to say how far the terms are acceptable, and perhaps to suggest counter terms. The yellow fever conditions are being suggested as one reason favorable to the conclusion of peace, for it is being urged that the material advantages which the United States will gain by continuing the war will be heavily offset by the inroads of disease. Another point being urged in favor of a peace settlement is that the aspect of the war will be even more glorious, more a tribute to the high aims of this government, if it deals in a spirit or magnanimity with the conquered enemy.

It is said also that Spain is so completely humbled and so powerless to further continue the war that the United States can secure through peace negotiations everything which even a prolongation of the war would ultimately make possible.

Though it is known through the open admission of the members of the administration that the present peace phase would remain unchanged until after another cabinet meeting on Friday, there was still evinced a disposition to discuss this matter in its every aspect. Naturally the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of yesterday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified, and must probably continue so for days to come, the president having decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the white house yesterday shall be given to the public at this time. The motive is a prudential one and the president has even gone so far as to suggest to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of the Spanish overture from publication at this time. The next point of interest was the character and extent of the demand likely to be made by the United States as to the condition of peace.

Will Be Diplomatic Fencing.

It is felt that the statement of terms of peace both from Spain and from the United States may be some days off, as there doubtless will be considerable diplomatic fencing at the outset before the actual point of stating terms is reached. A good deal of this, for instance, may result from the attempt to define the methods of approach to the object sought, whether through a commission or through the direct exchange of notes as initiated yesterday. There will be much discussion in all likelihood also regarding an armistice, for it is the distinct purpose of the Spanish authorities to secure a suspension of hostilities pending the negotiations for peace. It may be that the application will be granted, but if so, it will be only under the most effective safeguards to prevent loss of any advantage to the United States and upon binding pledges that certain well-defined objects are to be conceded.

The president discussed this complex subject all day with various members of the cabinet as they called in the course of ordinary business. Secretary Day and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith spent some time this afternoon at the white house, presumably exchanging views with the president. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico our government feels that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition thrown out by the vatican yesterday, namely, that the United States shall annex Cuba, the ostensible purpose being to secure full protection for the Spanish element left in the island, but while this would be a vexatious point it would yield to adjustment.

As to the Philippines there is a full expectation of greater difficulties to be surmounted. There is reason to believe that these difficulties, like the Cuban settlement, will be rather internal than international in their character, at least from the outset.

The president is firmly of the opinion that the United States has no use for the islands as a permanent possession. The gravest problems of government would result were the attempt to be made to annex them, owing to the heterogeneous and illfavored character of the large population of the islands, while any effort to unite with other powers in a joint administration might be fairly expected to result as unsatisfactorily as the tripartite arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Germany for the government of the Samoan group.

President Wants Information.

However, there are evidences that a large element in the United States are of the opinion that the islands should the acquired by the United States and it is hoped by the president that before it comes to the formulation officially of the United States' demands public sentiment in this country, through newspaper discussion and otherwise, will have so far crystalized as to enable the government to perceive the popular demand clearly. It may be stated that it is confidently expected that when the two governments arrive at the point of actually fixing terms they will be found much closer together than is generally supposed.

It is felt by officials that with the diplomatic formalities out of the way the actual peace terms would require little time for arrangement, and today it was even suggested that the anomalous condition might be presented of Spain's conceding as much or more than the United States felt justified in demanding. There is little reason to doubt that Spain has made up her mind to give up Cuba. It is almost equally certain that Spain recognizes that she must consent also to the abandonment of Porto Rico. With these two vital points passed, there is likely to be little delay on the question of indemnity, as there is every disposition here not to press with much severity on Spain in this respect. About the only reason which would impel this government to insist upon an indemnity would be a further stubborn resistance by Spain. Speaking broadly, the statement was made today by an influential official that a settlement in which Spain conceded two vital points, namely, Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time gained two vital points, namely, freedom from a war indemnity and a retention of her control of the Philippines, would appear to be a just balance of equities.

Nothing Heard from Miles.

Nothing was heard from the Miles expedition today at the war department, but Captain Higginson, the senior officer of the naval convoy, forwarded a brief cablegram that gave keen delight to the navy department because of the unstinted praise it accords to a popular and dashing young officer, "Dick" Wainwright, the commander of the little Gloucester. Wainwright, having been commended by his superior, Higginson, for his actions at Guanica, enjoys the solitary distinction of being the only officer attached to Sampson's fleet who has been twice officially commended since the war began.

The war department has reconciled itself to the summary change in its plans made by General Miles when he landed at Guanica instead of "northeast coast of Porto Rico" as previously agreed upon. It is surmised that he was led to make this change by reason of the detention of his lighters and foresaw a week's delay in effecting a landing unless he went in where he did and ran his troops and artillery directly ashore. He thus has avoided exposing his troops to the hardships suffered by Shafter's men as they lay for so many days off Santiago. It is also suggested that the general has scored an important diplomatic advantage in setting foot upon Porto Rican soil before the first overtures had been received from Spain looking toward peace.

The departure of General Brooke and General Haines from Hampton Roads, which is expected tomorrow, to re-enforce General Miles in Porto Rico, is a very substantial evidence of the purpose of the government not to abate the prosecution of military operations at this stage of the negotiations. The two generals are embarked on rapid liners and should reach General Miles by next Monday, putting him in possession of a sufficient force to begin the movement upon San Juan at once.

The second captured battle flag was received at the war department today with a brief note from General Shafter as follows:

"Fragment of Spanish flag captured by the Thirteenth United States infantry at San Juan July 1st."

B. AND L. ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Convention Is Being Held in Omaha and Is Largely Attended.

Omaha, Neb., July 27.—When President Lake W. Sanborn today called the annual session of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations to order there were present delegates representing a scope of country from Louisiana to Massachusetts. The indications are that the attendance will equal, if it does not excel, any former gathering.

Mayor Moores delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. He referred to the Anglo-Saxon as a home builder, and congratulated the league on its motto—"The American home, the safeguard of American liberties."

President Sanborn responded briefly to the welcome and then read his annual address.

President Sanborn appointed H. G. Vason, of Illinois; Fred Bader, of Ohio, and D. H. Christie, of Nebraska, as a committee on credentials. While this committee was at work, Secretary Cellarius made his annual financial and statistical report.

Not all the delegates have yet reached the city, but many are due on incoming trains.

The address of the president and report of the secretary were ordered printed in the records, and the recommndations made by the president were referred to a committee.

The committee on credentials reported nineteen states represented. After the routine of the opening session had been disposed of the papers for the convention were started with a brochure on "The management and investments of a co-operative bank," by Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass. This was followed by a discussion of the reserve fund, started by Henry S. Rosenthal's paper on the subject "Is it desirable or necessary?" Mr. Rosenthal took a strong ground in favor of the reserve fund. James Clarency, of Philadelphia, earnestly combatted the idea, contending that a reserve fund is inimical to the borrower, on whom the building and loan association must depend. Michael J. Brown, of Philadelphia, took issue with Mr. Clarency, arguing in favor of the reserve fund. Mr. Hanchette, of Michigan, also defended the reserve fund.

The discussion was very generally participated in by the delegates, and the decision was that the committee on resolutions should report recommending that the association should adopt the reserve fund system.

The postal bank question was discussed at length. Julius Stern, of Chicago, argued strongly in favor of the system, while Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, N. Y., opposed it. Simpson Dunlap, of Chicago; C. F. Bentley and James Clarency also took part in the discussion, and the matter was deferred for further consideration.

WARSHIP STARTS TO HAWAII.

Philadelphia Leaves San Francisco for City of Honolulu.

San Francisco, July 27.—The United States steamer Philadelphia sailed for Honolulu this afternoon. Admiral Miller transferred his flag from the Albatross to the Philadelphia today. The Philadelphia will make all speed to Honolulu.

Admiral Miller, it is believed, carried no special instructions with him, but will remain at Honolulu until ordered elsewhere.

The arrival of the American troops in Honolulu will be followed by the mustering into the United States volunteer service of the Hawaiian National Guard, a force of 500 men. The battalion of the engineer corps and the First battalion of New York volunteer regiment will sail for Honolulu next Saturday morning on the transports North Fork and Lakme. It is expected these troops will reach Honolulu in time to take part in the annexation ceremonies.

ALGER ANSWERS CULBERSON.

Secretary of War Wires the Governor of the Lone Star State.

Austin, Tex., July 27.—The following reply was today received from Secretary Alger to Governor Culberson's telegram of yesterday in regard to the sickness prevailing among the troops at Miami, Fla.:

"Washington, July 27, 1898.—Governor Culberson, Austin, Tex.—On receipt of your telegram General Lee, commanding Seventh corps, Jacksonville, was ordered to Miami, Fla., to make careful investigation of reported presence of typhoid fever within that portion of his corps now at camp there. In the meantime, an officer has been sent to Asheville, N. C., to select a camp in the mountains there. If it is found that sickness exists to an unusual degree, on receipt of General Lee's report, troops will be ordered north. R. A. ALGER.
"Secretary of War."

Victorious

America's Greatest Medicine Conquers Disease and Suffering.

Impure blood is the foe of mankind, the cause and promoter of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria, and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes these diseases by making the blood rich and pure.

"I was afflicted with ulcerated sore throat, and a physician told my husband to get me a blood purifier. He bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla which relieved me before I had finished the second bottle." MRS. J. M. MAYO, Camilla, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON CLOSES CONTRACTS

Leaves New York for Washington with His Final Plans.

THE BALLOONS WILL BE LARGE

When Asked About Reported Engagement to a Kansas Girl the Lieutenant Professed Ignorance.

New York, July 27.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived here early today from Morristown, N. J., and went at once to the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, on Wall street, where he was in close consultation with the officers of the company for two hours.

At the end of the conference he said that the contracts for the raising of the wreck of the Cristobal Colon were about concluded.

"The contracts, of course, must be approved by the judge advocate general of the naval construction board," he said. "They are not fully completed. I go to Washington tonight and will know more about my future plans after I have seen the officials there. The airbags with which it is proposed to raise the ship will probably be constructed by a rubber company in New York.

"They will measure about 6x15 and will have a capacity of about thirteen tons each. Pontoons of the size required to assist in raising the ship will probably be constructed at once."

When asked if there was any truth in the report that he was engaged to a young woman from Kansas and that the engagement had been announced by her, he smiled and said:

"I really don't know what you are talking about. I am sure I know nothing of the matter."

Several visitors came to the office of the wrecking company to see Lieutenant Hobson and he chatted with each a few moments. He said he might make a short visit to his Alabama home if he returned to the fleet via Key West, but he was afraid it would be impossible on this trip, as it would be necessary to get back to his work at the earliest date.

There was no demonstration as he walked up Wall street accompanied by two friends and only a few persons recognized him. He left for Washington on an afternoon train.

Just before leaving for Washington Lieutenant Hobson, speaking of the raising of the Colon, said: "The cost will be about half a million dollars. There are only six pontoons in this country that I can get and those I have are in this city, the other two belong to Boston.

"Together, these have a lifting power of about 12,000 tons. I wanted enough to have a buoyancy of 25,000 tons. But I will use rubber ball bags, which can be placed in vessel and then inflated, this will give me additional lifting power. If it is not enough more pontoons must be built."

Part of the necessary outfit, the lieutenant thought, would be ready to start from Norfolk on Friday. Another installment would follow in four or five days.

TEXAS POPULISTS IN SESSION.

Platform Indorses the War and Condemns the Democratic Party.

Austin, Tex., July 27.—Outside of securing permanent organization and adopting a portion of its platform the state populist convention, which met here today at noon to nominate a state ticket, did nothing at all. The platform was under discussion at the adjourning hour and will be taken up tomrrow.

The split up came over the proposition to pension all confederate soldiers instead of bringing them to the confederate home in this city. So far as adopted the platform declares in opposition to issuance of bonds by the federal government either in time of war or peace; indorses the sentiment actuating this war and gives its moral support for so long as conducted along the lines of the righting of the wrongs of a suffering public, but will not tolerate its continuance for personal gain.

The platform condemns the democratic party in passionate terms and specially condemns the railroad commission as being operated by the railroads and not the people.

Democrats Nominate Hall.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 27.—Samuel R. Hall was nominated for congress by the democrats of the fifth Indiana district at a convention held here this afternoon. The nomination was on the first ballot. A letter from John Clark Ridpath, editor of The Arena and the candidate in the last campaign, declining to have his name presented, was read to the convention. Ex-Governor Matthews presided.

Williams Runs for Congress.

Pierce City, Mo., July 27.—Judge F. E. Williams, of Joplin, has been nominated for congress by the republicans of the fifteenth Missouri district.

Gardiner Nominated for Congress.

Indian Springs, Ind., July 27.—Judge W. R. Gardiner, of Davies county, has been nominated for congress by the second district republican convention. Congressman J. Frank Hanly declined a renomination.

FULL STATE TICKET NOMINATED

Democrats and Populists in North Dakota in Session.

Fargo, N. D., July 27.—The fusion committee of the populist and democratic parties met here tonight and placed the following state ticket in the field:

Governor, D. M. Holmes.
Lieutenant governor, Dr. Bentley.
Treasurer, Thomas Bolton.
Auditor, Charles Bade.
Secretary of state, Samuel Torberson.
Attorney general, S. B. Bartlett.

REMAINS REST IN ARLINGTON.

Captain Capron's Funeral Attended by His Wife and Mother.

Washington, July 27.—Funeral services over the remains of Captain Allyn Capron, July 1st, were held here today.

Services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal church. The coffin was hid in a profusion of floral offerings. The Rev. Dr. Harding opened the services and a choir of young ladies sang "Nearer, My God to Thee" and "Lead, Gently Light."

The body was then taken to Arlington, escorted by 100 men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment, where it was interred. Captain Capron's mother and wife were present, but his father is with his battery of artillery in Cuba.



A mother pays a heavy price for the privilege of motherhood. The days of waiting and hoping and anxiety before the little one comes; the after years of care and solicitude, nursing the little life into physical completeness; guiding the little footsteps, the little hands and the gradually expanding mind—all this is part of the burden of motherhood. Yet au expectant mother is happy with it all in blissful anticipation of the dear, soft nestling little bit of humanity which is all her very own.

If the mother is physicially weak or ailing, the burden of motherhood is far heavier than it ought to be. The greatest lightener of the burdens of maternity which science has ever discovered is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was devised by an expert specialist for the express object of strengthening and healing the organs which make motherhood possible.

Taken before the baby comes, this wonderful "Prescription" relieves the ordeal of all danger and nearly all pain. It gives both mother and child a permanent increase of constitutional vigor.

The properties and uses of this wonder-working "Prescription" are more fully described in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," which will be sent free, paper-bound, on receipt of twenty-one one-cent stamps to pay *cost of mailing only*, or cloth-bound for thirty-one stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. W. Robinson, of Springhill, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, writes: "I feel that I cannot say enough about your 'Favorite Prescription.' I was confined on the 8th of April, and I was only sick about thirty minutes in all. I can truthfully say that your medicine worked wonders in my case. Although the physician was in the house it did not seem to require his aid."

NO OBSTACLES CAN STOP AMERICANS

Armies of Other Nations Would Have Turned Back.

TO HESITATE WAS TO LOSE

General Joe Wheeler Was Begged by His Officers To Fall Back.

OLD WARRIOR POSITIVELY DECLINED

The Charge on San Juan Was Not Ordered, but Was Made by the Men To Escape the Terrific Fire Upon the Position They Held.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—Probably few European critics will appreciate the arduous nature of the campaign so successfully terminated today by the surrender of all the Spanish forces east of Santiago, and the virtual abandonment of this province by Spain.

In continental Europe during all the wars since the Napoleonic days it has been possible to drive armies by forced marches over long distances and to keep supplies up with the advance. It will be hard, therefore, for European observers to understand the obstacles that had to be overcome in advancing an army of 16,000 men ten miles into the interior from the south coast of this province.

One word tells the story—roads. The roads here are simply paths through the dense tropical forest, paths along which half dozen ox teams haul lumbering carts once a day in comparatively dry weather. There are no bridges and in wet weather, when the streams are raging torrents, these paths are almost impassable to men on horseback, absolutely so to vehicles of all descriptions. Thus it was that all these roads along which the troops were moved had really to be built before a single wagon train could get through. The bridges thrown across the streams were repeatedly swept away by high water. Several times communication was almost entirely interrupted and the army had to fall back on pack trains. Indeed, the base of supplies was seriously threatened. It is a fact that during the four days before the surrender it was possible to get only one light battery of six pieces, brought by General Randolph, to the front, while not a single one of the siege guns brought by General Shafter got beyond Siboney. In Europe, where the roads are good, none of these difficulties exist.

There is another vital inference in the nature of the country itself. Over the fields of operation in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it was possible in almost every engagement to maneuver an army corps by platoons and battalions. Here the men were obliged to advance in single file into the open, and at the famous assault on San Juan hill one column marched out of the road into the open in the face of the murderous artillery and rifle fire from the Spanish trenches and deployed for the charge on open ground.

Fine Exhibition of Nerve.

No finer exhibition of nerve could be required of a soldier than that charging across 700 yards of open territory against an enemy intrenched upon the crest of a hill. But our men never flinched. As a matter of fact, it is one of the unwritten secrets of the battle of July 1st that the plans made the night previous did not contemplate an assault upon the works of the enemy before Santiago. Two divisions, those of General Wheeler and General Kent, were to remain in column on the main road to Santiago to re-enforce General Lawton, whose division was to assault E Caney on the extreme right, while Grimes's battery made a diversion on the right. But when the Spanish guns began to drop shrapnel shells over the road on which our column rested and when word came that General Lawton was successful at El Caney it became necessary for Wheeler's and Kent's divisions either to advance, retreat or remain quiet under the storm of shell that was bursting over their heads. In the circumstances it was less dangerous to advance and charge the enemy's works than to stay where they were, and with a general impulse to get where they could return the enemy's fire, the advance regiments, the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, moved out. The others followed.

There is a question whether any specific general command to charge was ever given. Regimental and company commanders simply led their way heroically forward up the hill. The hill was taken, the American flag planted on its crest and the enemy driven pell mell into his inner line of intrenchment beyond. Our men were too much exhausted to follow up their victory, though it has since been asserted that had the pursuit been continued that afternoon the demoralized Spanish would have surrendered that night.

But men who had left a third of their officers and 12 per cent of their comrades upon the field behind them could not go on. Physical strength and courage have their limitation. So terrific had been the slaughter of our men—90 per cent of whom were then under fire for the first time—that the fact is, but comparatively few know it, that on the night of July 1st officers of high rank, brave soldiers, too, went to General Wheeler, who was in command at the front, (General Shafter being still aboard his ship) and appealed to him to withdraw. They predicted an awful disaster to our arms if we attempted to hold the position we had earned so dearly.

Wheeler Would Not Retreat.

But the intrepid old cavalry leader of the confederacy said:

"No."

He spoke reassuring words to those who came with dire forebodings.

"We are in an uncomfortable position," he said, "but the Spanish are more uncomfortable than we; pass that word down the line."

General Wheeler even sent back a dispatch to General Shafter telling of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon him.

"I presume the same influences are being brought to bear on you," he wrote in effect, "but it will not do. American prestige would suffer irretrievably if we gave in an inch. We must stand firm."

The Cubans have proved a sorry disappointment throughout this campaign, even to their warmest friends. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged, but their chief and favorite station has been near the commissary. So persistently have they hung about the supply stations that they have come to be known and described in language more forcible than elegant as the "mango-bellied degenerates."

During the various actions since the army landed only seven Cubans, so far as known, have been wounded. At El Caney, when the pack train brought up supplies for the starving refugees, the Cubans crowded women and children out and demanded rations, not as a privilege, but as a right. Captain Brice, who was in charge, was compelled to knock down two Cuban officers.

Even as sources of information, the Cubans have proven unreliable. They could not be trusted. The more our commanding officers see of the Cubans, the less they appear to think of them, either as soldiers or as men. Among the officers there are, indeed, some noble-hearted individuals, notably, General Garcia, who stands head and shoulders above the rest, but the rank and file are without discipline or any idea of military duty. The vast majority seems already to believe that their land of milk and honey is theirs to enjoy, not to fight for. They are willing to let us feed them and achieve their liberty, for which they appear to be ill-fitted and ill-equipped, mentally and morally.

Poll the United States troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba today and ninety-nine out of every hundred will say in almost so many words, "We have bought a gold brick in 'Cuba libre.'"

The Cuban leaders are vain and jealous, and if they were given self-government the probabilities are that those who failed to get places of prominence and profit would, in the course of a month, start a revolution against those who had fared better than they.

GEN. SHAFTER'S HEALTH REPORT

Commander at Santiago Sends Number of Sick and List of Dead.

Washington, July 27.—At 10 o'clock tonight the war department posted the following:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 27.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Reports of yesterday show the total sick 3,770, total fever cases 2,924, new cases of fever 639, cases of fever returned to duty 538.

"Death list for yesterday: First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever, Siboney; Privates James A. Marine, company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, company D, District of Columbia volunteers, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, company D, Twentieth infantry, typhoid fever; Corporal Charles E. Wangle, company E, Twenty-fourth infantry yellow fever; civilians, Teamster E. G. Coba, yellow fever, and Moore Stuart, yellow fever, all at Siboney. Privates Albert Bergunde company G, Sixteenth infantry, pernicious malarial remittent fever, and Charles Clemens, company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan malarial fever, both with regiments.

"Deaths not previously reported: Privates Brooley, company G, First infantry, dysentery, July 17th; J. Laine, company G, Ninth infantry, dysentery, July 19th; G. T. McLenathan, troop A, Second cavalry, yellow fever, July 20th; W. E. Hamill, troop A, Second cavalry, yellow fever, July 20th; Andrew Johnson, troop F, Second cavalry, yellow fever, July 20th; Walter Wischlan troop F, Second cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, company C, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25th; colored soldier, name unknown, July 21st, at detention hospital.

SHAFTER,
"Major General."

NO VESSELS ARE TURNED AWAY.

Shafter Says Customs Have Been Honestly Administered at Santiago.

Washington, July 27.—The war department today made public the following dispatch from General Shafter in response to a query by the department as to ships being turned away from Santiago:

"Santiago, via Hayti, July 26.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived, one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The Bratton has sold its cargo; one of the others, a ship from New Orleans, has sold only a part of it and tells me he is going away tonight. I think he will sell before he leaves. The trouble is they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without money. The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects has only been collected and the 20 cents per ton, as ordered by the secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per 1,000 kilos, in this instance amounting to $2,500. I had already settled this matter by ordering its non-collection. The fact is there is no money here to do business with and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, who really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought twenty-nine head of cattle, which he sold at $85 per head; the person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70 per pound. Of course only a few people buy. The first week we were here people were starving to death and I think a few now are dying from the effects of starvation. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honestly administered. SHAFTER."

Officers of Anglo-American League.

London, July 27.—The Anglo-American League, recently formed for the purpose of securing "cordial and consistent co-operation on the part of the two nations," today selected Rt. Hon. James Bryce, liberal member of parliament for the south division of Aberdeen, for chairman, and the duke of Sutherland for treasurer. Membership in the league was made open to all British and American subjects, and branches were authorized in all the large cities and towns.

ILLINOIS TROOPS ARE DISAPPOINTED

Fifth Regiment Ordered Back After Starting for Newport News.

AND INDIANIANS ARE SENT

Change in Selection Is Causing Great Dissatisfaction in Camp.

CAROLINIANS GO TO JACKSONVILLE

Soldiers Leaving Chickamauga Rapidly for Transports, on Which They Will Go to Porto Rico.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., July 27.—The continuous rain of today caused all drill work to be abandoned for the day, and the men generally remained in quarters. There were several drenching rains during the day and the water ran through the drainage courses in floods.

The Third Kentucky, the Fifth Illinois and the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania left the park early this morning under orders to proceed to Porto Rico, but before the Fifth Illinois had time to load for its departure, a rush order came from Secretary Alger for it to return to camp and ordering out in its stead the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana. This is the second time that the Fifth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Culver, has been ordered back after being under orders to go with the brigade to the front. Naturally, the matter has caused a very considerable unpleasant feeling among the officers and men of the regiment, and they would, no doubt, like to have a satisfactory explanation. This regiment is now assigned to the First brigade, Second division, First corps, taking the place of the Indiana regiment ordered out.

Hoosier Boys Are Happy.

When Major Almy, of General Wade's staff, arrived in the camp of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana at 11 o'clock this forenoon and announced to Colonel Gunder that his regiment had been ordered to proceed to Newport News as a part of the Porto Rican force, the news was immediately communicated to the men of the regiment and scenes of enthusiasm prevailed for half an hour. The men shouted wildly and pitched their hats up like children playing, so great was their joy. The regiment hurriedly packed its effects, but seeing that it could not get out and on the cars this evening, an order was sent from headquarters directing Colonel Gunder to have his regiment break camp early tomorrow morning and march to the Rossville loading station, where cars would be awaiting it at 6 o'clock. The regiment will probably get away from Rossville by noon tomorrow. The First Kentucky was delayed in loading and did not leave Rossville until early this morning. This regiment was followed by the Third battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Richards.

The Third Kentucky, under command of Colonel Smith, loaded this afternoon and left Chattanooga tonight for Newport News.

South Carolinians Sent to Jacksonville.

By an order from the war department the First South Carolina, commanded by Colonel Alston, of Columbia, was relieved from duty with the First brigade, Third division, First corps, and ordered to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., to report to Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh corps. It has been the wish of this regiment all along to be sent to the Seventh corps, and it is known that Senator Tillman has used his influence to secure the regiment's removal to Jacksonville.

It appears to be the purpose of the war department, as far as may be practicable, to send other regiments to Camp Thomas, as the regiments of the First corps go out. The Sixth United States volunteers, now in camp at Knoxville, Tenn., were today ordered to proceed to Chickamauga and report to General Wade for assignment.

N. W. Krider, color sergeant, First South Carolina, during a period of temporary mental aberration, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The unfortunate young man imagined that he had been sentenced to be shot and his act was to prevent what he thought was a dishonorable death. Fortunately, an officer reached him before he had severed the jugular. He will recover.

Lieutenant Morrill, of the First New Hampshire, died at the division hospital today. The remains will be sent to New Hampshire for interment. Lieutenant Morrill was recently promoted from corporal.

Many of the men do not share the feeling against Colonel Culver, believing the orders from Washington were given because Illinois is already well represented at the front, while all the Indiana regiments were in the recruiting camps until today. Colonel Culver expresses great disappointment at the recall of his regiment, but declines to express any opinion as to the motives that prompted the change of plans.

HOT CHARGES AGAINST CULVER.

Illinois Colonel Secures the Enmity of Every Man in His Command.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 27.—A sorrier and more disgusted lot of soldiers was never seen than the men of the Fifth Illinois regiment, when orders were received today to unload and return to Chickamauga Park. The command had been extremely anxious to get to the front.

All kinds of unsavory charges are being openly made against Colonel Culver, the commanding officer, not only by privates, but by subordinate officers. They claim that their regiment has been betrayed by Colonel Culver, who represented to President McKinley that the regiment is not fit for field duty, and on these representations the president relieved the command from going to Porto Rico.

The subordinate officers claim that the command is in very excellent condition, and in splendid fighting trim. As soon as the ing trim. As soon as the full situation dawned on the men today the greatest disorder prevailed, and there was no semblance of discipline. Men left the ranks by dozens and scores, and tonight nearly a hundred members of the regiment left camp, most of them without leave, and came to the city.

The morale of the regiment is shattered, and many of the men declare they will no longer serve under Culver. Efforts to restrain the men were unavailing. One man broke his gun over a tree and left the camp without leave. Those in the city tonight are making things very lively.

Takes Charge of The Dixie Miller.

Nashville, Tenn., July 27.—(Special.)—Mr. B. Kirk Rankin, managing editor of The Banner, has resigned that position to assume active charge of The Dixie Miller, which he recently purchased. Mr. Rankin will be succeeded by M. B. Morton, now city editor of The Courier-Journal.

SAGASTA DENIES PEACE OVERTURES

Premier Asserts Official Negotiations Are Not in Progress.

POPULACE BELIEVE THE RUMOR

People Generally Are Glad To Hear That the War May End.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SICK KING

Madrid Claims To Be Officially Advised That General Miles Has Been Repulsed in His March Through Porto Rico Island.

Madrid, July 27.—The government denies that it has been occupied with questions of peace. Premier Sagasta contradicts the statement that official negotiations are in progress; but the foreign office announces that negotiations due to private initiative are proceeding.

The news current, however, that the government is suing for peace has caused neither surprise nor sensation here. The attitude of a majority of the newspapers shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of an indemnity and the loss of the Philippines, where it is now taken for granted the United States will retain a coaling station only.

A few Carlist, republican and independent papers pretend that America's demands will not be acceptable.

The king's illness evoked a universal display of sympathy for the court, which, at the present critical moment, may not be without effect on the nation's future.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says:

"On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yuaco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them and an engagement ensued which lasted the whole night and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast."

The Spanish authorities have decided to relluminate the lighthouses in the Balearic islands, which were ordered to be extinguished shortly after the outbreak of the war.

CAUSES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Peace Negotiations Are Well Received Throughout Europe.

London, July 27.—The equivocal denials from Madrid recently when inquiries were made on the subject of the reported peace negotiations were seemingly given out at the Spanish capital prior to Spain's formal application at Washington for peace. Many similar communications intended for home consumption may be expected during the negotiations, but the only purpose of such denials is to allay Castilian susceptibilities and they will not affect the real point at issue.

The liveliest satisfaction is expressed in all quarters and in the newspapers throughout Europe at the fact that Spain has at last done the right thing for the first time during the war, and peace is looked upon as being within measurable distance.

It is taken for granted that the opening of negotiations implies a cessation of hostilities, and it is believed here that the United States was at first unofficially approached and gave a general idea of the conditions she would insist on before M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, presented his note, and that the formal negotiations will consist chiefly of the formulations of terms already practically settled.

It is reported here that the request of Duke Almodovar de Rio was for an armistice lasting until Sunday. It cannot be ascertained whether his action was spontaneous in order if possible to forestall the invasion of Porto Rico and the fall of Manila or whether it was due to the advice from the vatican and the powers.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz, France, says:

Carlists Are Active.

"The Basque provinces, Navarre and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing, and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

Admiral Cervera Entertained.

Annapolis, Md., July 27.—Admiral and Mrs. McNair entertained Admiral Cervera and his staff, who are prisoners at the academy, at a dinner tonight. The table was decorated with American beauty and La France roses.

Green Goods Operator Arrested.

New York, July 27.—Ike Vail, one of the most notorious green goods operators in the country, was arrested here today under an indictment found some time ago for swindling Herbert N. Chuts, of Chicago, out of $500. Harry Livingston, Vail's accomplice in the transaction, is out on bail pending decision of a motion for a new trial, having been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Receivers for Paper Company.

Denver, Col., July 27.—Judge Riner, of the United States court, has appointed Francis T. M. McErney receiver of the Denver Paper Company. The creditors agreed upon this action as a means of recovering amounts due. The company's assets are worth more than $1,000,000. Its liabilities are $580,000, nearly all held in New England and the middle states.

Lord Herschel Reaches New York.

New York, July 27.—Lord Herschel, the head of the British commission to settle the differences between Canada and the United States, arrived today from Liverpool.

BISHOP OF HAVANA WANTS PATRIOTISM

Spaniards Are Urged to Die in Defense of Their Country.

SURRENDER IS CONDEMNED

Pastoral Attracts Great Attention and Is Read from Pulpits.

DEFENDERS HAVE SHAM BATTLES

Americans Are Said To Have Bombarded Coast Towns and To Have Been Defeated.

Havana, July 27.—The bishop of Havana, Monsignor Manuel Santander y Frutes, has published a pastoral that has been read in all the churches, in which he says there are times that war is justifiable, and reminds his people how Saint Louis, Saint Maurice and Saint Fernando became perfect in military exercises. The pastoral proceeds:

"The war which Spain is sustaining against the United States is a just war. Spain is doing nothing but to defend her rights over this possession. When the United States provoked a war to take away Spanish property, what should a brave, proud and righteous people do? Should they give away their rights to a stronger or more populous claimant? Conscience arises against such injustice, and the appeal is to the justice of God.

"It is sweet to die for one's country and in behalf of God's justice. Life without honor is a thousand times worse than death. It is impossible to ask the heroic Spanish army to lay down its arms without a struggle. The Catholic religion does not enjoin upon its votaries such humility as that. Otherwise nations would be but the playthings of those who do not believe in God. The right to repel force by force is not merely permissible right, it is obligatory right. In this case it is all the more so because the United States declared the war. In the days of Pelayo and the times of Cabillo the Spaniards cared nothing about the number of their enemies. It was a shame to surrender, and they did not give up their rights. They fought to the death. Neither the army nor the people is the authority to settle the issues involved. When the word goes forth for resistance to invasion, all must obey without murmuring or without finding fault."

The pastoral calls upon the people to give alms to the poor and to help them in other ways, that their lives may not be in danger from failing subsistence.

There is much unfavorable comment upon the refusal of the United States to allow the captured Spanish officers to telegraph to their families as to their condition of health.

Last Sunday along the whole defense line around Havana there was a sham defense movement in which the regular infantry and volunteer troops, all under command of General Arolas, participated. Foreign officers expressed themselves as highly pleased at the rapidity and smoothness of the exercises and evolutions.

On the morning of July 23d and again yesterday the Americans bombarded Tunas de Zaza, on the south coast of the island. Details of the bombardment have not yet been received. The Americans landed at Tayabocao, and uniting with insurgent bands there, attacked with cannon the Spanish forts. The garrison defended bravely. Further details have not yet been received.

Advices from Manzanillo dated yesterday report that the city is quiet. The American troops are encamped at Calisite, near Manzanillo.

General Blanco has published a bando announcing that General Linares, commander in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has ceased to exercise jurisdiction over the eastern section of the province. General Linares was appointed in November last.

NOW WAITING FOR REQUISITION.

Bank Wrecker Warner Still in Jail at Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., July 27.—Lewis Warner, the defaulting president of the Hampshire national bank and treasurer of the Hampshire county savings bank of Northampton, Mass., is still a guest of the county jail and will remain there until Friday afternoon, when it is expected that Sheriff Clark and Chief of Police Maynard will start home with him.

Sheriff Clark has received a telegram from Boston stating that Governor Wolcott had signed requisition papers and that they had been sent to Louisville. As soon as they arrive here Sheriff Clark will take them to Frankfort, where he will have them properly signed by Governor Bradley.

The reason for all this precaution is to avoid any possible trouble. Warner has agreed to go without requisition papers, but Sheriff Clark is afraid to take the risk. There is a law in New York that prevents a prisoner being taken through that state unless requisition papers are shown on demand of the prisoner's attorneys. Sheriff Clark did not like the idea of one of Warner's many New York friends suddenly appearing and demanding requisition papers and then releasing Warner on habeas corpus proceedings.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

Association in Session at Put-in-Bay Elects Officers.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 27.—Members of the Commercial Law League of America listened to a comprehensive address on bankruptcy and insolvency laws by Hon. Levi T. Griffin, of Detroit, today. He gave a detailed exposition of the provisions of the law. His address brought out a discussion which lasted several hours. Lawyers divided in their opinions.

There was quite a race for the presidency. The result was: President, Ernest L. Florence, New Orleans; treasurer, E. K. Summerwell, New York; corresponding secretary, Martin Locke, New York; recording secretary, George S. Hull, Buffalo; members of the executive committee, E. J. Whitehead, New York; P. M. Sigler, Dayton, O.; U. S. G. Cherry, Sioux Falls, S. D.; W. W. Watts, Louisville, Ky.

BAND OF OUTLAWS WIPED OUT.

Cattle Thieves and Deputy Marshals Have a Pitched Battle.

Kansas City, July 27.—A special to The Star from Eufalia, I. T., says: In two distinct battles with deputy sheriffs a gang of cattle thieves and outlaws who have disturbed the Cherokee and Creek nations for a long time were destroyed. The fight occurred six miles east of Checotah and resulted in one outlaw, a half-breed Cherokee named Petit, being mortally wounded; David Greathouse, an ex-member of the French gang, slightly wounded and captured, and one Cawhorn captured. Later the remainder of the gang were intercepted near Braggs, Cherokee nation, by Deputy Marshals Ledbetter and Plazz and all of the outlaws killed. These latter were Goldsby, brother of Cherokee Bill; Mose Miller and the famous Pickalow Bill.

At the Imperial.

A large crowd witnessed the performance of the Stanley-Whiting vaudeville company at the Imperial last night. There will be a matinee today at 2:30 o'clock; also a performance tonight.

NEW ARRIVAL . . .

We have just received consignment of "The Genuine" B. P. Chapman, Smithfield, Virginia, Hams. . . . . .

We offer them at 23c

A. W. FARLINGER

321 AND 323 PEACHTREE STREET.



Murray Hill Club Whiskey

Is prescribed by the best physicians, when a stimulant is needed. Why? Because it is known to be the PUREST. If you use Whiskey, why not buy the BEST? If your dealer does not sell MURRAY HILL CLUB, write us, and we will tell you where to get it.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

TRADE MARK

MRS. BAIRD DIED LAST NIGHT

She Expired Peacefully at Midnight After Long Illness.

HAD BEEN ILL FOR SOME WEEKS

Leaves a Husband and Four Children To Mourn Her Loss—Funeral Arrangements Not Made.

The death of Mrs. J. B. Baird occurred at her late residence, 105 Capitol square, last night at 11:45 o'clock. Her death was not unexpected, as she had been very low for a long time and since yesterday had been gradually sinking. She was ill five weeks.

The death of Mrs. Baird takes away one of Atlanta's noblest women. The sympathy of a large number of friends goes out to the bereaved family. She leaves a husband and four children, three boys and one girl, the oldest being fifteen years of age.

She was the wife of Dr. Baird, one of the prominent physicians of Atlanta. The medical fraternity did all it could to save the life of Mrs. Baird, who was loved and honored by all of them, but medical science failed to prolong her life.

Mrs. Baird was the daughter of the late General Lucius J. Gartrell. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

UNDERTAKERS WANT THE BODY.

Coroner's Inquest Into Brant's Death Has Not Yet Commenced.

St. Louis, July 27.—The coroner's inquest into the death of Charles A. Brant, whose mysterious murder occurred Monday night in this city, will be held tomorrow. It was intended that the inquest be held today, but Coroner Walt postponed formal inquiry in order to give the police department more opportunity to present the case to his jury, so that it might be more clearly fixed whether Brant was shot to death by highway robbery or was the victim of assassination.

Roger Harding and his daughter, Mary Amy Harding, Brant's divorced wife, will arrive from Asbury Park, N. J., about the time the inquest is well under way. They will be present and testify.

Rival undertakers, one of which had received instructions from Mr. Harding, and the other, who had received word from the dead man's own family to care for the remains, are still contending for possession of the body.

Charged with Brant's Death.

In a saloon at the corner of Eighteenth and Olive streets officers have arrested George Harding, the brother of Miss Mary A. Harding, of Asbury Park, N. J., on suspicion that he is connected with the murder of Brant. Harding was taken to the police station and closely questioned. He was apparently in an intoxicated condition and inclined to be insolent. He said he did not know anything about the murder and would prove an alibi when the time came. To their different questions he made statements as to his whereabouts at the time of the murder that conflict. He will be held for further investigation.

PAY FOR SOLDIERS AT SANTIAGO

Olivette Leaves with $770,000 and Nurses and Physicians.

New York, July 27.—The United States transport Olivette sailed for Santiago today. In her safes was $770,000 with which to pay the soldiers and she had on board a cargo of delicacies for the sick and wounded.

She also carried a corps of doctors and nurses, among whom were twenty negro women nurses and one negro physician. Most of the nurses were from New Orleans and were immunes. They were supplied by the Daughters of the American Revolution. An outfit for a 1,000-bed hospital was carried by the ship.

Most of the officers on board were second lieutenants taken from civil life who had passed on examination at Fort Monroe.

TREATY MUST GO TO CONGRESS.

Peace Terms Made by the President Requires Action by the Senate.

St. Paul, July 27.—"Peace is very desirable if it can be obtained without too great concession on our part," says Senator C. K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the senate at his home in this city.

"As chairman of the committee on foreign relations, do you not expect to be called on for advice in regard to the peace negotiations?"

"The foreign relations committee," replied the senator, "will have nothing to do with the peace treaty until it has been acted on by the president and the cabinet. The treaty will then be submitted to congress and the senate may, by a two-thirds vote, ratify it."

WILSON MAY BE WITH MILES.

General Sends a Vessel To Search the Ocean for Soldiers.

Washington, July 27.—While the war department officials are reasonably certain that General Wilson, with the part of the Porto Rico expedition which sailed under his command from Charleston, has already formed a junction with General Miles and his force at Guanica bay, no information to that effect has been received.

TRANSPORT RETURNS WITH SICK

Leona Reaches Old Point and Is Ordered Further North.

Newport News, July 27.—The transport Leona, from Santiago, with fifty sick and three wounded men on board, arrived at Old Point at 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. Pettus, United States quarantine officer, immediately boarded her. He remained on the ship some time and subjected her passengers to as rigid examination as was possible under the circumstances.

Upon coming ashore Dr. Pettus at once wired Washington of the arrival of the Leona and requested that she be ordered farther north. He did not consider it proper to land the sick here and said that it would not be done if he could prevent it.

There are but two officers aboard. They are H. W. Miller, of the Thirteenth infantry, and Lieutenant E. T. Dole, of the Sixth infantry. R. H. Corbin, son of Adjutant General Corbin, a correspondent of The New York Herald, and H. W. Miller, of the New York Journal, are on the Leona. Mr. Corbin is said to be ill, but his condition is by no means serious. No one has been allowed ashore. The other forty-eight passengers on the ship are privates, representing almost every regiment sent to Cuba. The majority of them are convalescent and none, it is said, is dangerously ill.

CUBANS LEAVE CAMP McCALLA.

Marines' Allies Have Been Sent to Another Location.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 27.—All the Cuban troops at Camp McCalla were transferred this morning to Caimenera. They will camp there, awaiting orders. They rather expect to go to Santiago.

The parting between the United States marines and their Cuban allies was attended with quite a ceremony. A guard was drawn up and the Cubans shouted "Viva Americanos," "Viva Cuba Libre," and "Viva McCalla!" It is generally conceded they have been of great service to the marines. The latter remain in their original camp.

The preparations of the fleet continue without incident. The Vixen, with General Howard and a number of army officers, went to Santiago this morning. The Marblehead picked up thirteen submarine contact mines in the upper Guantanamo bay yesterday. All were covered with barnacles and practically harmless. They had been in the water since April 9th.

CRACK RIDERS OF THE COUNTRY.

National Circuit Race Meet Is Now on at Asbury Park.

Asbury Park, July 27.—The National Circuit race meet, under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association, occurred here today. Several thousand spectators witnessed a series of closely contested races between the crack riders of the country.

Educard Taylore's exhibition was one of the most interesting of the day's sports. He rode three miles to establish a track record for the Asbury Park track. He was paced by two quints and performed the feat in 6:16 3-5. Summaries:

First race, one third of a mile, L. A. W. national championship, professional—First heat won by Tom Cooper, Detroit; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland, second. Time, 0:45. Second heat won by Major Taylor, A. F. Tarrill second. Time, 0:48 3-5.

Third heat won by Eddie Bald, Buffalo; H. B. Freeman, Portland, second. Time, 0:45 2-5.

Fourth heat won by O. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Ia.; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, second. Time, 0:44.

Extra heat, for second men for place in final, won by Arthur Gardiner. Time, 0:46 4-5.

Final heat won by Major Taylor, E. C. Bald second, Tom Cooper third, O. L. Stevens fourth, Arthur Gardiner fifth. Time, 0:45 1-5.

Edward Taylore, of France, three miles exhibition paced race to establish a track record: First mile, 2 minutes; second mile, 2:09; third mile, 2:07.

Leave Tomorrow Afternoon.

Mayor Collier and the delegation to the Detroit convention of municipal authorities, will not leave until tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. They will arrive at Detroit Saturday afternoon. The convention will be called to order Monday morning. The mayor will only be absent about a week.

Mrs. Albert Boyker Dead.

Newton, Mass., July 27.—Mrs. Albert Boyker, for twenty-two years president of the woman's board of missions, died at her home here today. Mrs. Boyker was the originator of the society of which she was president and which was the first denominational organization specially formed for women's foreign missionary work. As an active worker for the soldiers in the civil war and as president of the Union Maternal Association also she was a pioneer in organized work for women.

Mrs. Thompson Hiles, Rome, Ga.

Rome, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Thompson Hiles, wife of Captain Thompson Hiles, a leading citizen of Rome, died last night. She had been ill several months. She leaves four children. Her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Knowles, wife of the proprietor of The Tribune, died about one year ago.

Teething Children

Are generally Puny. Stomach upset, Bowels out of order—do not rest well at night. The very best remedy for children while teething is

PITTS' CARMINATIVE,

It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, cures Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Griping, and acts promptly. It is good for adults, too, and is a specific for vomiting during pregnancy.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c.

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
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KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, office at Burr Brown's book store, Mulberry street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 250 Broad street.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 28, 1898.

New Feature in International Law.

The declaration of The Cologne Gazette that Germany intends to call upon the eventual government of the Philippine islands for redress to German interests, points to a new departure in international law, and one to which the Americans must yet take determined exception.

When the governments of the old nations of Europe turned aside from the ordinary field of executive power and became mere collecting agencies for the merchants owing allegiance to their flags the movement was one which was met with surprise. It was something new to see the fleet of a powerful nation acting as the mere posse for a collecting agent who wanted to jerk up a delinquent creditor in a foreign nation. But now the German government proposes to go one step farther, and to hold governments not yet born responsible for things which happened before their existence. It is but the old story of the money power determined to get its pound of flesh, no matter by what method or from whom. The Spanish government is responsible for the peace and good order of the Philippine islands as long as its control is recognized there by Europe. Since the 1st of May that control has been interfered with by the presence of Admiral Dewey in Manila harbor. During this period the commercial interests of Manila have suffered—German merchants being among those who have lost. Under previous rules Germany would have a right to call upon Spain for protection to such citizens as were induced to settle in Manila by promises of Spanish protection. In a distant kind of way it might even be admitted that she could call upon the United States to make good the losses caused by the action of her fleet. But Germany passes by both of these governments, and proposes to hold whatever eventual government may be established by the people of the Philippine islands responsible for acts with which they had nothing to do.

It is but a few days since that an Italian warship sailed up to a South American seaport to demand the fulfillment of a business contract, and it is only within the past year that German vessels threatened the independence of Hayti on a similar mission. If this principle of enforcing the commercial demands by national fleets is admitted to be regular, the Monroe doctrine will have become as nothing, and every city on both the Atlantic and Pacific seacoasts will be liable to a visitation at any time if there should happen to be living therein some man who is indebted to some citizen of a foreign country. This is only another cover under which European governments seek to interfere in American affairs, and it will become the duty of the American government before long to call a halt upon such proceedings. European merchants accepting citizenship in foreign ports must learn to take the same hazards with the natives, and certainly can have no right to claim a protection which the local government does not give its own citizens.

Words of Peace.

And now we have entered upon the piping times of peace!

The ambition which has been driving our young men into riding horseback and into the wearing of gayly trimmed uniforms must give way before the sober demands of industrial pursuits. It is well, however, that they have had the opportunity of showing the stuff of which they are made. Too much peace may raise up a timorous race of people in whose keeping a government could not last long. The response to the call for troops in the present war exhibited the readiness of our young men to fight, and in the single pitched battle at Santiago they developed all of the spirit and the bravery which has hitherto been characteristic of American troops.

Now that the end is in sight and that peace is merely a matter of negotiation, these young men may return to their homes amid the plaudits of the nation which they have defended, and with every right to be proud of the records which they have made. The very necessity of war occasionally makes peace all the more acceptable when it can be obtained upon honorable terms. The United States has never yet engaged in an unjust war. It has never yet failed in being magnanimous to a fallen foe. All of its aspirations have been elevated and manly, and it is safe to assume that these attributes will mark the concluding days which will remit the entire quarrel of the Spanish-American war to history.

The south has special reason to be proud of the part which it has taken in the conflict. Her sons have been to the front in every stage of the campaign, and even her old confederate generals have been ready, notwithstanding their years, to go to the front with all of the alacrity which marked them in the days of their youth. Henceforth, we are a united nation, and that man who would throw a firebrand into the harmony which now prevails would prove himself to be the greatest enemy the country has ever had.

Our "Car Shed."

That which we sometimes call a habit or a custom is frequently an instinct. For years the people of Atlanta have persisted in calling the union depot the "car shed," and it has, no doubt, been supposed by many that this designation simply arose from the fact that the original structure was known as the "car shed." But the moment we come to examine the matter, we find the real reason, which is this: That what the people call the car shed is so really and truly a shed that no other name would fit it. By instinct, therefore, the people continue to call it a car shed. The original shelter was a "shack," and the present one is a shed.

We presume that no other city in the country of the same population and importance boasts of a structure so meanly inadequate, so impoverished in its appointments, or so desperately uncomfortable when there is a real demand for comfort. Architecturally, it is a distortion, and is, therefore, an eyesore. All this has been true from the first, and it is true in a special sense, now that art has, in a measure, (as in the case of structures of which the Austell building is a type) joined hands with utility.

While this is so, we do not object to the car shed because it is not a thing of beauty, but because it horribly misrepresents the character of the city and the demands of the public. It stands for nothing now but the false economy and convenience of our great railway lines. Moreover, it is entirely inadequate to the accommodation of the public, especially on those occasions when Atlanta has opened her doors to the entertainment of a great concourse of visitors. Therefore, it is dangerous; therefore, it should be relegated to the past to which it belongs, and this can only be done when a structure more in keeping with the importance of our railway lines and with the character and commerce of the city is put in place of the present disreputable shed.

It was observable that, on Friday last, when thousands of visitors to Atlanta were for taking homeward-bound trains, they found themselves engulfed in the huge quagmire or mudhole which the floor of the car shed represents after a rain. These visitors would have been just as comfortable had they found themselves in the middle of a swamp, and up to their knees in mud and water.

Our great railways owe it to themselves (we say nothing of what they owe to the public) to erect here a passenger station that shall in some degree represent their enterprise, their importance and their future. The car shed as it stands today is an intolerable nuisance.

The Truth About the Cubans.

It is gratifying to know that those who are entirely capable of judging do not agree with the sweeping statements that the Cubans under Garcia at Santiago are inefficient. They are poor, it is true, for they had lost all long before our government concluded to intervene in their behalf; they were ragged, for they were subjected to the same conditions that bore so heavily on our own Liberty boys during the revolution; but now, added to the evidence of the past three years, we have the pointed words of General Lawton, of the regular army, one of the most capable of our officers, and a soldier whose campaigns in the west give him an exceptional experience in judging men.

The Cubans came into the American camp at Santiago ragged and hungry. They presented a pitiable spectacle, indeed—one that should have appealed to the sympathies of all men. Their privations had been such that when they presented themselves they were nearly overcome by hunger and fatigue. In that plight they fell under the judgment of the correspondents at the front, and under the condemnation of our own private soldiers who had no other means of drawing conclusions. Hunger and fatigue had so far overcome them that they felt themselves unable to respond to the demand made on them to engage in the work of making roads. Hence came the information from the front: "The Cubans steal rations and refuse to work!"

But General Lawton has no delusions about men. He says: "You would never know the clean, alert, ready man of today, who brings his piece up smartly to the salute as I pass, as the ragged, half-starved, wholly dirty refugee who constituted the so-called army under Garcia."

Sensible and sympathetic people will gladly place General Lawton's evidence over against the columns of guesses and misinformation that have been sent to the newspapers from Santiago.

Still After Norton.

Senator Hoar, we are glad to say, does not feel it incumbent on him to be overwhelmed by the criticisms that have been passed upon him in some interested quarters for his stinging rebuke to Professor Norton, the senior professor at Harvard.

The truth is that Senator Hoar, and all thoughtful men who are entitled to speak for their country, feel that the insult which the Harvard professor offered to Americans flies farther and goes deeper than any that could come from any other source whatsoever. Charles Elliot Norton is known far and wide as a man of great culture. His writings have given him a standing abroad, and his position has given him influence at home. If no protest were made against his sweeping and untruthful remarks by those who represent the American people, straightway foreigners would conclude that the impertinences of this Harvard professor have some basis in fact.

The position of Professor Norton gives him an influence and a standing which his utterances show he does not deserve, and it is fortunate, indeed, that Senator Hoar happens to be a representative New Englander, whose public services give him as high a place in the general public esteem as that of Professor Norton. The rebuke the senator has delivered to the Harvard professor is a stinging one, and he follows it up in a letter written in reply to a criticism of his remarks made by some prominent man whose name is not given.

It often happens that what we call culture sweetens and strengthens men's sympathies, and broadens while it simplifies their lives. Real culture always does that when it enters into a mind fitted to receive it. But shallow minds are not benefited by it. They become cynical and supercilious, and to this class belongs the Harvard professor and his small coterie.

Admiral Sampson's Report.

The report of Admiral Sampson, which was printed in The Constitution yesterday morning, is one which will be read with curious interest.

All those who remember the grandiloquent terms in which the admiral presented the naval victory of Santiago as a Fourth of July philopena to the American people, have been curious, in the light of subsequent events, to read the official report, and to see how Admiral Sampson would treat those who were in the thick of the fight.

It is to be regretted that in this report Admiral Sampson has deepened the bad impression which his telegraphic presentation had made upon the public. After somewhat tediously describing how it was that he was at a distance from the field of conflict, he goes on to outline the position of the warships before the harbor front so as to bring in mention of the Brooklyn last, and in such a way as to indicate that she was but one of many engaged in the general fight. He takes to himself the credit of having given the signals which started the fight and which directed its progress. Then, in coming to some mention of those who took part in it, he refers to "the commodore in command of the second division" without mentioning his name, proceeding afterwards to divide out his platitudes between the captains of the various ships of the fleet. In fact, he says more about the general conduct of the men than he does about Commodore Schley. If it were not for the accompanying report of Commodore Schley, one would hardly know that he had been in the contest at all.

The report of Commodore Schley, on the other hand, shows conclusively, without any spirit of assumption, that the Brooklyn led the fight from the start, and the report of the expert commission on the damage done the vessels also bears out the fact that the Brooklyn was the center of the Spanish attack. The fact that Admiral Sampson was ten miles away when the fight began—that during all of its progress his vessel, the New York, was trailing in the distant rear—is something which cannot be removed. All of the efforts made by Admiral Sampson to ignore Commodore Schley will but recoil on himself, for the people of this country cannot be led aside or bamboozled by technical reports. The hero of Santiago is Commodore Schley—and so history will record it.

Is Protection a Farce?

It is worthy of note that Santiago under military rule has been made an "open port" so far as the tariff is concerned. Under that rule rates have been proclaimed and are now in force which are quite different from those imposed at American ports. In other words, there is no discrimination in favor of American goods; they have no special protection.

A free trade newspaper describes this as "a momentous event," and it certainly is when we remember that Mr. McKinley's political shibboleth has been "protection to American goods." His party holds to it, and the Dingley law is an evidence of republican belief in it. Yet here is a republican administration practically proclaiming that American goods do not really need protection.

We might have expected such a proclamation from a democratic administration, but if it had occurred what howls of protest would have arisen from the Dingleys and their followers! Just now there is not a murmur. Our manufacturers and exporters know that, so long as there is no discrimination against them, they have no need for any discrimination in their favor in any foreign port. And if this is true of Santiago, why is it not true of New York and other American ports? Why is it not true, indeed, of the whole American market from Maine to California?

In short, if our manufacturers and exporters need no protection in the Cuban market and feel that they can control it without discrimination, what becomes of the great principle (so-called) at the bottom of that well-known revenue destroyer, the Dingley law? The republicans will have to settle that matter among themselves for the present. After awhile, no doubt, the subject will be an interesting one for the people to consider.

An exchange laments that Americans are not taught, as the Japanese are, to write with both hands. But reflect! Suppose our poets, our novelists, and—and—the war correspondents could write with both hands!

Is it not time for Atlanta to shed its car shed?

It is said that Aguinaldo thinks he is a dictator. The important question, however, is what does Dewey think? We'll bet a chip that Aguinaldo will think just what Dewey wants him to.

At the end, Blanco will be in no better case than Toral.

After all, the people will settle all the questions that now seem so important.

If Germany wants to buy a coaling station in the Philippines she should go to the right shop.

The Best Stuff Attainable.

From the Greensboro (N. C.) Record.

Why throw your money away on yellow journals when you can get The Constitution for the same money?

THE ANCESTRAL LINE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Editor Constitution—In answer to questions as to the ancestry of George Washington, I can but do so by repeating, as follows, a previous letter on that subject:

"Permit me to correct some of the errors of Cleveland Moffett's article on "The Washingtons," in The Constitution of July 3rd.

"He goes far astray, chronologically, when he makes LaFayette one of the admirers of Mary Ball, 'the rose of Epping forest.' She was married to Augustine Washington and was the mother of many children before LaFayette was born. He did not come to America until after her son, George, was the commander in chief of the American armies.

"He treats words of very different meaning as synonyms, when he says that 500 to 1,000 claim to be lineal descendants of George Washington, in spite of the fact that he died childless. Many rightfully claim blood relationship; no one claims lineal descent from him.

"He says: 'Washington's father had a brother and sister who left issue, but the line of this descent has never been fairly traced, and has been the subject of much dispute.'

"No lineage is more clearly traced or less open to dispute than the lines of descent from the brother and sister here alluded to, 'John and Mildred.' To those unacquainted with the family, or its history, there may have been some confusion caused by there being so many of the same baptismal names before the time of George; several Johns, Lawrences and Annes, and especially two Mildreds, cousins, one the daughter of John and the other of Lawrence, who were, in succession, the second and third wives of Henry Willis.

"The name George in the Washington family was derived from George Reade, who came to Virginia in 1637. He was a younger son of a noted family in England; his brother, Robert Reade, being a secretary in the cabinet of Sir Francis Windebanke, secretary of state to the first Charles of England, as appears by letters published in the 'Life and Times of Charles I,' and in 'Sainsburg's Calendar of State Papers, 1584-1660.' On his arrival in the colony he was the honored guest of the governor, John Harvey. During Richard Kemp's absence in England—1640-41—he acted as secretary of the colony. He was burgess of James City from 1649 to 1656, and from 1657 to 1660 he was a member of the royal council. But his chief American distinction is that he was the great-great-grandfather of General Washington, who was named for him at baptism, his aunt, the above-mentioned Mildred, then Mrs. Gregory, acting as godmother.

"George Reade left four sons, Robert, Francis, Benjamin and Thomas and a daughter, Millred. Mildred Reade married Augustine Warner, whose baptismal name first appeared in the Washington family in the person of his grandson, the father of George.

"Augustine Warner's career was brilliant, but brief. Born in Gloucester county, Virginia, October 20th, 1642, he died June 19th, 1681. Educated in London and at Cambridge, England, and returning to Virginia, he was elected to the house of burgesses in 1666, and soon became famous as 'Speaker Warner.' Colonial tradition describes him as having been in person as beautiful as Apollo and mentally as gifted. His sister, Mary, was an ancestress of Light Horse Harry Lee and of General Robert E. Lee.

"Colonel Augustine and Mildred (Reade) Warner had sons who have transmitted the name of Warner, and three daughters, Mildred, Mary and Elizabeth.

"The eldest daughter, Mildred Warner, married Lawrence, son of John Washington, who, with his brother, Lawrence, came to Virginia in 1655, or, as some contend, in 1657. They were royalists and church of England men, to whom the domination of Cromwell had become intolerable; well educated, having fair estates and excellent connections in England; middle aged and both widowers; Lawrence having a daughter, who remained in England, and to whom by his will, dated February 26, 1675, and proved January 10, 1677, he left his whole estate in England, while to his American wife and to John and Anne, his children by her, he left the large property he had accumulated in Virginia.

"In his new home John Washington prospered even more rapidly and conspicuously than his brother Lawrence. He, too, took a second wife, Anne Pope, by whom he gained the handsome property on which they lived between Brydge's and Pope's creek, on the Potomac, and had three children, Lawrence, John and Anne, among whom, by his will proved on the 6th of January, 1677, his property in England, as well as in Virginia, was divided; the homestead on Brydges' creek going to the eldest, Lawrence, who, as above stated, married Mildred (Read) Warner. Lawrence and Mildred (Warner) Washington had three children, John, Mildred and Augustine, who was the father of General George Washington. John married Catharine Whiting, a wealthy heiress of Gloucester county. His daughter, Catharine, was the first wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis, of Fredericksburg, and his descendants intermarried with the Fairfaxes, Throckmortons, Nelsons, Thackers and other families of the northern neck.

"Mildred inherited the beauty and talents of her Grandfather Warner, as Miss Washington, as Mrs. Gregory and as Mrs. Willis she was the recognized queen of Virginia colonial society.

"Her first husband was Roger Gregory, one of the wealthiest land owners in Virginia, by whom she had three daughters, Frances, Mildred and Elizabeth, who married three brothers, Francis, John and Reuben Thornton.

"Colonel Francis Thornton, who married Frances Gregory, was proprietor of Fall Hill, near Fredericksburg, where seven generations of the same name lived in succession. Their daughter, Mildred Thornton, married Charles Washington, brother of the general. Their sons, Francis, married Ann Thompson, daughter of Rev. John Thompson and Lady Spottswood, and his son, Francis, married the daughter of Judge Henry Innes, of Kentucky.

"Colonel William Thornton, of Montpelier; Colonel John Thornton, of the revolution (who married Jane Washington, daughter of Augustine, elder half brother of the general, and was the ancestor of the wife of the late Senator Beck), and George Thornton were sons of Colonel Francis Thornton, of Fall Hill.

"Colonel John Thornton, who married Mildred Gregory, had by her four daughters, Mildred, who became the second wife of Samuel Washington, brother of the general and mother of Thornton Washington, from whom the Washingtons and Mrs. John B. Taylor, of Newport, Ky., are descended. Mary, who married General William Woodford, of the revolution, and was the ancestress of the Woodfords and Buckners, of central Kentucky; Elizabeth, who married John Taliaferro, 'of Dissington,' and Lucy, who married John Lewis, son of Colonel Fielding Lewis and Catharine Washington.

"The other Mildred Washington, daughter of Lawrence's younger brother, John, was the second wife of Colonel Henry Willis, and the mother of Mary Willis, who married Captain Hancock Lee, son of Hancock Lee, the builder of 'Dytchley,' and grandson of Colonel Richard Lee. One of the sons of Captain Hancock and Mary Willis Lee was Major John Lee, who fought gallantly through the revolution and afterwards settled in Woodford county, Kentucky. His daughter was the first wife of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and the mother of General George B. Crittenden, of the confederate, and of General Thomas L. Crittenden, of the federal army, of Mrs. Chapman Coleman and of the widow of the learned Dr. John C. Young, president of Center college.

"In 1738 the Widow Gregory became the third wife of Henry Willis, and had by him two children—a son, Lewis, and daughter, Anne. Their residence was on the height now known as Mary's Hill, where General Robert E. Lee gained his great victory over Burnside.

"Lewis Willis, born in 1734, married Mary, daughter of Colonel John Champe, whose sister, Jane, was the first wife of Samuel Washington.

"Byrd, son of Lewis and Mary Champe Willis, married Mary, daughter of George Lewis and granddaughter of Colonel Fielding Lewis, by his second wife, Betty Washington, the only sister of the general. Byrd's Willis's daughter, Fanny, married Achille Murat, son of Caroline Bonaparte and Napoleon's great marshal.

"Anne Willis married Duff Green, whose first wife was a Miss Barbour, and by him had three sons—Willis, Henry and William—and one daughter—Eleanor.

"Duff Green dying intestate before the revolution, his eldest son, John, by his first wife, took the bulk of his large property, leaving a scanty patrimony for the children by the second marriage. By the advice and assistance of relatives (their cousin, the general being most influential), Willis and Henry made contracts to locate land warrants in Kentucky, leaving their youngest brother in charge of his mother and sister. Henry died young and unmarried. Willis married Sarah, eldest daughter of John Reed. Their oldest son was Dr. Duff Green, who was the father of Dr. Willis Duff Green, of Mt. Vernon, Ill., and of Judge William H. Green, of Cairo, Ill. Lewis Warner Green, the learned and eloquent divine, was Willis Green's youngest son and the father of Mrs. M. T. Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., and of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the ex-vice president.

"The oldest daughter of Willis Green married Major James Barbour, of the war of 1812, and was the mother of James Barbour, president of the Bank of Maysville, Ky., and was the mother of Dr. Lewis G. Craig, of the Presbyterian seminary of the northwest, at Chicago.

"William, youngest son of Duff and Anne Willis Green, was a pet of his cousin, the general, and at fifteen years of age, was with him at Valley Forge. At eighteen he was with Morgan in the battle of Cowpens. He married Anne, daughter of Markham Marshall, a first cousin of the chief justice, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. General Duff Green, who died at Dalton, Ga., in 1875, was the oldest son; Dr. Willis Green, the second son, died without issue at Vicksburg, Miss., many years ago; William M. and Henry Willis Green were twins. The former had one daughter, who married William H. Spencer, and the latter left two sons, Donald Robinson Green, of the Kansas legislature, and William S. Green, of Colusa, Cal.

"Sarah, daughter of William and Anne Marshall Green, married Rev. William Neale and resides near Glasgow, Ky. She gave her two sons—William and Duff—as volunteers to the confederacy. They fought gallantly and William was killed in the skirmish at Jonesboro, Ga., before he was twenty years old.

"On page 217, second volume, 'Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution,' I find this brief notice of General George Washington's ancestry:

"'He is descended from an old family of the English aristocracy. The name of Washington as a family was first known about the middle of the thirteenth century. Previously there was a manor of that name in the county of Durham, owned by William de Hertburne, who, as was the custom in those days, took the name of his estate. From that gentleman have descended the branches of the Washington family in England and America. The name is frequently mentioned in the local histories of England as belonging to persons of wealth and distinction. Sir Henry Washington was renowned for his bravery at the siege of Worcester against the parliamentary troops and at the taking of Bristol. Monuments erected in churches with the name of Washington upon them are proofs of their opulence. The ancient seat of the Washington family is said to be yet well preserved. It is built of stone of great solidity. The timber is chiefly of oak and in several of the rooms, particularly in the large hall or banqueting room, are remains of rich carving and gilding in the cornices and wainscoting. Over the mantel pieces, elaborately carved, are the family arms, richly emblazoned on escutcheons. The walls of the house are five feet thick. The old family monument, erected to the memory of "Sir Laurence Washington, nite," grandson of the first proprietor of the name, of Sulgrave, and the ancestor of General Washington, is in the cemetery of Gardeon church, two miles from Malmsbury. It is of the mural style and bears the family arms. Sir Lawrence Washington died in May, 1643. Two of his sons, John and Lawrence, emigrated to Virginia about the year 1657, and settled at Bridge's creek, on the Potomac, in Westmoreland county. The eldest brother of the emigrants, Sir William Washington, married a half sister of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.'

"Colonel William Washington was the eldest son of Baily Washington, of Stafford county, Virginia, and a cousin of General George Washington.

"The general took his cousin, William Green, youngest son of Duff Green and Anne Willis, into his military family at fourteen years of age as a volunteer without pay. He was well grown for his age and having been raised on the banks of the Rappahannock, well skilled in managing a boat. On page 20, second volume, Lossing's 'Field Book,' he is referred to in a note as follows:

"'Among the most prominent and active men in ferrying the army (across the Delaware, December 25, 1776), tradition has preserved the names of Uriah Slack, William Green and David Laning.'

"At Valley Forge he and Lafayette, both volunteers without pay, met around around Washington's mess table. Naturally they were attracted to each other.

"When the seat of active war was transferred to the south, the general entrusted his young protege to the care of Colonel William Washington and they were together with Morgan at the Cowpens.

"BEN E. GREEN.

"Greenhurst, Dalton, Ga."

Opposition from the Republicans.

Brunswick, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—It now seems more than probable that the republicans of the eleventh congressional district will put out a candidate to oppose Hon. W. G. Brantley for his seat in congress. There seems to be a desire to keep the party feeling alive by participating in every race that comes before the voters and to this end every democrat may expect to have opposition. At the meeting of the eleventh district committee, which was held at Jesup on Monday, there was a good deal of discussion as to what was good for the party. It was the unanimous decision that if Attorney Wilkinson, the well-known lawyer of Valdosta, could be induced to accept the nomination for congress it would be tendered him without a dissenting vote.

Keep It for Future Generations.

From The Greenville, Ga., Vindicator.

We sometimes say dash blank it about The Constitution's politics, but when it comes to progressiveness in getting up readable news matter the old Constitution is a whopper. Wednesday's edition is worth preserving. Keep it for the future generations.

A Valuable Souvenir.

From the West Point (Ga.) News.

Wednesday's edition of The Atlanta Constitution was one of the finest that paper has ever got out. This paper should be preserved as a valuable souvenir of the occasion.

A Great Newspaper, Indeed.

From the Newton (Ga.) News.

The Constitution is a great paper, and its managers are to be congratulated upon its high standard.

THE LATE REUNION DISCUSSED BY THE PRESS

How Atlanta Entertained.

From The Savannah, Ga., Press.

The testimony of some of the veterans returning from the reunion in Atlanta is rather different from that which has been printed in the Savannah papers. There were crowds and discomfitures of course. Men who go away from home on such occasions must expect to be put out and incommoded, but Adjutant Wilson, of McLaws camp, and other veterans in Savannah resent the idea that they were badly treated or subjected in Atlanta to exorbitant charges. Adjutant Wilson, at the close of the reunion on Saturday, offered a resolution of thanks to the Georgia division for their hospitable treatment. In such a crowd as Atlanta had to entertain doubtless many people found it difficult to get exactly what they wanted, but the evidence of Adjutant Wilson, Mr. Theus, Mr. Marmelstein, Mr. Perlinski and other veterans who have returned from Atlanta to Savannah is that the entertainment was very satisfactory and that the people of Atlanta were untiring in their efforts to do the veterans honor.

We know that it is popular in Savannah to criticise Atlanta. We are aware that there have been times during expositions and military reunions when Atlanta has called together more people than she could well accommodate. But Atlanta is a great city. With all of her rush and enterprise and occasional indifference to strangers she is an honor to Georgia. Atlanta is strictly business and is growing with an impetus which defies competition and compels admiration. When we remember that thirty years ago Atlanta was left in ashes after an invasion of a northern army, that it was leveled by the shell and torch of Sherman's men, that the bombardment which Shafter and Sampson refused to inflict upon Santiago and Havana was given ruthlessly and continuously to Atlanta we must look upon the Gate City with the greatest pride. Her beautiful residences and lovely streets, her handsome parks and fine hotels, her superb railroad facilities and hustling people are objects of wonder to visitors. We do not forget that Atlanta is a Georgia city and built by Georgians, and with all her faults we admire her pluck and progress.

Crowded but Not Disheartened.

From The West Point, Ga., News.

The people of Atlanta ought not to be criticised, if everything was not all right. She did her best and more besides to make everybody enjoy themselves. We saw nor heard of a single effort of attempted extortion. Everybody was polite, genteel, accommodating and obliging, but crowded, overpowered and obliterated. That reunion was the biggest thing on earth. It had more children in it, more women in it, more men in it and more foreigners and niggers on the outside of it than anything we ever saw, ever heard of or even read of. We don't know how we got in it nor how we got out of it, but we were awful tired, partially evaporated and muchly exhausted.

Atlanta Did Her Level Best.

From The Columbus, Ga., Ledger.

Mr. Frank L. Johnson, superintendent of county schools, had his pocket picked while on the street cars. The thief got his pocket book, ticket and $10 in money. But Mr. Johnson says he does not regret the loss at all, for he enjoyed himself more than what he lost. The reunion from Mr. Johnson's standpoint was the grandest ever held in the south, and he is enthusiastic in his prase of the way Atlanta did her duty toward the old veterans. He says he never saw a more hospitable set of people in his life, and he thinks Atlanta did her level best.

Where a Lesson Was on Exhibit.

From The Selma, Ala., Times.

If the strategy board at Washington would come down and spend a day with the old confederate veterans in Atlanta, in a neighborly way, by bringing their knitting and leaving formality behind, they would learn more about the science of war than they could learn at West Point in ten years.

That's Just What Atlanta Is.

From The McDonough, Ga., Weekly.

Great, growing, rich and indomitable Atlanta—the Chicago of the south—threw her gates open to the confederate veterans Wednesday morning, and the big reunion was a gala occasion and a grand success from the start.

General Anderson Was Pleased.

From The Anniston, Ala., Hot Blast.

General George T. Anderson returned last night from Atlanta and reports having had a "hallelujah" time.

All Report a Glorious Time.

From The Montgomery, Ala., Journal.

Many delegates stopped over to see the Cradle of the Confederacy. All report a glorious time.

A Gopher Farm.

From The Ocilla, Ga., Dispatch.

One of our popular merchants has made a new departure, so we have been told. He owns a new ground which is growing its first food crop. The gophers have colonized within its bounds, and the merchant aforesaid, with an eye to business, has employed a number of boys to catch the gophers, agreeing to pay 10 cents a head for them. Our authority says he will cure the meat for future use. We can see his way fairly clear to curing the hams and shoulders, but how will he arrange about saving the middlings? The new departure will be watched with interest.

Encyclopedia of Information.

From The Troy, Ala., Messenger.

The Atlanta Constitution is the leading daily paper of the south and is so recognized by the press and people. She put all previous efforts in the shade in getting out her souvenir edition in honor of the veterans' reunion being held in that city. This number contained fifty-six pages, neatly printed and filled with the best reading matter, pictures of prominent generals, war scenes, pictures of the daughters of the confederacy, buildings, etc. In fact, this number of The Constitution is a regular encyclopedia of information.

Best He Ever Saw.

From The Alley, Ga., News.

The Atlanta Constitution's old soldier edition was one of the grandest things in the way of journalism we ever saw.

Mrs. P. A. Tappan, White Plains, Ga.

Mrs. Phebe A. Tappan, widow of the late William M. Tappan, died at the home of her son, George W. Tappan, at White Plains, Ga., Sunday morning, July 23, 1898, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

THE FEARFUL FATE OF OLD PORT ROYAL

The special correspondents with our fleets in West Indian waters occasionally dash into the peaceful ports of Hayti and Jamaica, and their pen pictures of life in those islands suggest much that is wonderful, romantic and bizarre.

Enterprising newspapers and geographers have made us tolerably familiar with this picturesque quarter of the tropics, but in their anxiety to furnish the up-to-date facts of the passing hour they neglect historic matters of rare interest.

I have before me as I write one of the oldest geographical works published in America. Its facts and figures are at least a century old, and some of the statements, made in good faith at the time, cannot be read now without a smile. Some of the chapters would add to the gayety of nations if they were printed in the newspapers of today.

When this geography was published Porto Rico had 80,660 inhabitants; Cuba 55,000 and Jamaica 291,400.

At the present time, 100 years later, the figures are as follows: Porto Rico, 806,708 inhabitants; Cuba, 1,631,687; Jamaica, 655,595.

Even under Spanish misrule, Porto Rico and Cuba have forged to the front, so far as population is concerned, a long way ahead of Jamaica, a well-governed British island, which was far in the lead a century ago.

The ancient authority before he devotes half a page to Cuba, the same space to Porto Rico, and four full pages to Jamaica.

In those days the British governor of Jamaica was paid about $50,000 a year in salary and perquisites, and the island was regarded as the most valuable of the possessions of Great Britain, leaving out Ireland and India.

The geographer fills his four pages of Jamaica matter with some remarkably interesting statements. The story of the almost forgotten city of Port Royal deserves a volume to do it justice.

Centuries ago the Spaniards, who then held the island, built the city. It stood on the point of a narrow neck of land which formed a part of the border of one of the finest harbors in the world—a harbor called Port Royal, and is so large and convenient that it could accommodate a thousand ships at the same time, allowing them to load and unload with the greatest ease.

Although this spot was a hot, dry stretch of sand, producing nothing, the Spaniards decided that it was the place for their capital city. The advantages of the harbor tempted the pirates or buccaneers of the seventeenth century and they flocked there when they were not cutting throats and robbing vessels on the high seas.

These buccaneers ravaged the Spanish main and sacked cities on the coasts of Central and South America. They fought with desperate bravery, but during their vacations they enjoyed the dissipations of city life, and Port Royal offered them everything that drunkards and libertines could desire.

Fortunes were spent there by the rovers of the seas, and the city soon became the most magnificent and opulent in that quarter of the wold. In the year 1692 no town on the globe of its size could be compared to it for trade, wealth and debauchery.

It was during that year, in the month of June, that this Sodom of the tropics met its doom and was hurled to the bottom of the sea.

More than a thousand buccaneers were then in the city. Many had brought with them the beautiful women who had fallen into their hands on their last expedition, and all had gold galore. With women and wine, and plenty of doubloons, they spent their days and nights in the wildest orgies, and the people of Port Royal joined them in their revels.

One sultry day, without the slightest warning, the island rocked like a cradle, tremendous explosions rent the air, and a sulphurous odor pervaded the atmosphere.

It was an earthquake—the most terrible and destructive in the history of Jamaica. The convulsion completely overwhelmed the city, and not a vestige of the place was left. In two minutes the earth opened and swallowed nine-tenths of the houses, and 2,000 people went down with them.

The water gushed out from the openings in the earth and swept the people away. Many of the inhabitants caught the beams and rafters of the shattered houses and were picked up by boats.

Several ships in the harbor were cast away, and the Swan, a fine frigate, which lay in the dock, was carried by a mountainous wave over the tops of sinking houses. The vessel did not turn over, but afforded a retreat to hundreds of people who reached her in time to save their lives.

An officer who witnessed the scene said that the earth opened and quickly shut in some places, and he saw several persons sink to their waists and shoulders, and the sudden closing up of the earth squeezed them to death!

In one locality 1,000 acres of land sank under water with many houses and people. The place was a lake for some time, and when the water subsided no houses were to be seen.

Mountains were split from summit to base near the city, and at one place a plantation with its houses, stock and people was removed one mile from its original location.

In the course of a few moments the fairest and richest metropolis of the West Indies had been sent to the bottom of the harbor. The reckless buccaneers and their women; the banks with their hoarded gold; the stately palaces; the pleasure resorts and thousands of people went down among the sharks, or deeper still into the bowels of the earth!

Port Royal was rebuilt, but ten years later a fierce fire laid the place in ashes. Again the town rose, fair to see, and plucky as of yore, and once more, in 1782, it was totally destroyed, this time by a furious hurricane.

After this the survivors agreed that the spot was doomed and damned. They decided to forsake it forever, and their new capital, Kingston, was built on the opposite bay, and in a very short time the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants made it a splendid city.

But the old buccaneering days were about over, and Jamaica, which had been under English domination since it surrendered to the squadron of Penn and Venable in Cromwell's time, entered upon a more orderly and reputable chapter of its history.

The fate of Port Royal will prevent many timid persons from settling anywhere in the West Indies, and yet the old geographer to whom I am indebted for the substance of this narrative speaks very well of Jamaica. The worst things he mentions are the hurricanes at all seasons; the earthquakes in February and March, and "the dry belly-ache, which, excepting the yellow fever, is one of the most terrible distempers of the island."

WALLACE P. REED.

How They Get the News.

From The Bowman, Ga., Headlight.

There are combines and combines galore, but Bowman can boast of a most unique combine. As our people are deeply interested in the American-Spanish war, two of our citizens hit upon the following plan to get the news. One of them takes The Constitution, the other—who, by the way, is a good scholar—reads the news aloud. As soon as the mail is opened a large crowd gathers at one of the stores and the news is then dispensed by the one whose part of the contract is to do the reading. Thus the latest war news is obtained at a small outlay.

BOLD BANDITS ROB A TRAIN

Daring Robbery on the Western & Atlantic Near Marietta

OCCURS YESTERDAY MORNING

The Outlaws Stopped a Freight and Stole Valuable Goods.

FIVE ARRESTED AND LODGED IN JAIL

Robbers Forced Engineer To Divide His Train Under Extraordinary Circumstances—How Sheriff Pursued the Gang and Made Arrests.

THE CAPTURE AND CONVICTION OF Buchanan and his famous gang of train robbers at Dalton some time ago seems not to have proved an exemplary lesson to the balance of the dark-masked profession in Georgia. Marietta and the Western and Atlantic road bobbed up serenely early yesterday morning with a wild, dark-houred raid on a freight train, which for ingenuity of plot and successful materialization, both from a lawful and criminal point of view, pales anything that has turned up in this state in some time.

It takes a man with nerve to hold up an engineer at the point of a pistol, but it takes something akin to genius to board a train at night, force the engineer to divide the cars into sections, rob the section left on the track and escape with fifty sacks of flour without either the engineer or conductor knowing anything about it until the deed is done. Nevertheless, that is just what occurred in Marietta yesterday morning and what landed Jeff Moreland, leader; George Smith, George Underwood, Will Coleman and Bill Everett, all colored, in Cobb county jail a few hours later.

Marietta was all excitement over the robbery all day yesterday, and the prisoners if found guilty will be severely dealt with by the courts. The evidence is said to be strong against them and the authorities say there is little doubt that they are the right men. The whole gang was captured by Sheriff A. T. Bishop and Deputy Brewer after an exciting chase and a hard fight, and the greater part of the stolen flour was recovered. It is thought the majority of the alleged robbers are from Atlanta.

Had a Heavy Train.

The south bound freight on the Western and Atlantic left Chattanooga some time Tuesday bound for Atlanta. Having an unusually heavy load, it was impossible for the engineer to make good time, and it was about 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he approached Marietta, after a hard night's pull.

Just two miles beyond Marietta is a steep mountain, over which heavy freight trains often have to "double up"—divide in sections—in order to pass. Not wishing to lose the time in this procedure, the engineer of the south bound freight determined to cross the mountain without dividing his train if possible, so he opened his throttle and started up the long grade at a lively rate.

This speed, however, soon began to grow slower. The fireman encouraged the iron monster with more coal, but the hill seemed to grow steeper, and finally the train came to a dead standstill. The engineer put sand on the track, shrieked for brakes off and opened his throttle again, but the engine could not move.

Thinking he had too heavy a load the engineer determined to double up. Signaling his brakeman to uncouple the train in the middle, he thundered on toward Marietta with the first section, leaving the second section to wait on the mountain until he could return for it. It is supposed the conductor was asleep in his cab, all this time, blissfully ignorant of what was transpiring around him.

The Scheme That Worked.

In the meanwhile another act of this drama was being enacted with surprising success. The robbers knowing that the freight was bound to pass that point that night, were waiting for it. The leader had given his instructions to his gang to board the train as it slowed up on the steepest part of the mountain, and put on the brakes so as to make the engineer believe his load was too heavy, and pull part of his train into Marietta. The robbers were to get in their work on the section left on the mountain.

The scheme worked well. It was the brakes set by the robbers and not the heavy load that fooled the engineer, and made him double up. So carefully did the outlaws work, that none of the crew, it seems, knew what was going on. No sooner had the first section disappeared over the top of the hill, than the robbers succeeded in breaking the seal on one of the freight cars, and in a few minutes had the fifty sacks of flour loaded on a wagon which was close by. The robbers then jumped on the wagon, and laying the whip to their horses, disappeared down the road to the south.

It did not take the engine long to return to Marietta for the second section. As the start was about to be made for the city some member of the crew happened to discover evidences of the robbery, which a further investigation confirmed.

No time was wasted. The engineer opened his throttle again, this time with no freight cars behind him, and flying into Marietta, sent a messenger with all haste after Sheriff Bishop, who summoned Deputy Brewer to assist him. The officers proceeded to the scene on horseback. Fortunately, one of the sacks of flour on the wagon was leaking, leaving a long white trail behind the wagon.

The sheriff discovered this trail and followed it. The gang had a good start, but they could not travel as fast as he, and after an hour's hard riding he overtook the wagon, flour and horses standing in the middle of the big road. Having heard the sound of approaching hoofs, the robbers had taken to the woods.

The brave sheriff and his deputy entered the woods, too. So hot was the pursuit the outlaws had not had time to proceed far. The breaking of a twig betrayed a big black negro hiding behind a tree, and in an instant Sheriff Bishop had him covered with his gun. The other negroes, on being found close by, attempted to rescue



FLOOD TIDE AT THE UNION DEPOT.

their comrade, and for a time a serious fight occurred, in which the officers had to battle for their lives. Finally several pistol shots induced the outlaws to surrender, and they were marched into Marietta and placed in Cobb county jail at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Fortunately the officers, with the exception of a few cuts and bruises, were not hurt. Some of the negroes gave unmistakable signs of having been worsted in the fight. The Western and Atlantic authorities have been officially notified of the robbery and will prosecute the negroes to the extent of the law.

THE CODE IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Supreme Court Says That It Is All Right and the Law.

The supreme court decides that the new code of Georgia is constitutional. This question has been pending for a month or more and the court has settled it in favor of the code.

The chief point made against the code was that it had been adopted in bulk and that each section had not been read three times in each house of the general assembly before passage.

There were cases attacking the code's constitutionality on the same grounds and the cases were argued together, Lawton & Cunningham, of Savannah, and Hall & Boynton, of Macon, making the fight, and Attorney General J. M. Terrell representing the state and the code.

One of the cases involved the right of the state railroad commission to compel a railroad to erect a station. The Central railroad contended that the act creating the commission was unconstitutional because it contained more matters in its body than were expressed in its title. The court says that the commission act is constitutional and that the title covers everything contained in the body.

PLENTY OF STAMPS ARE COMING.

Collector Rucker Will Be Fully Supplied with Stamps Soon.

The supply of revenue stamps at the office of Collector Rucker is still low, but enough remains to supply all with a limited number of every denomination needed.

The department at Washington has been working its force of hands on stamps night and day and is now almost even with the heavy demands that have come in from every part of the country.

From now on Atlanta will probably have all the adhesive stamps necessary to transact the business of the community and a large shipment is expected by Collector Rucker near the last of this week.

Carrie Broyles Dead.

The death of Carrie B. Broyles occurred yesterday at its home. She was one year of age. The body will be carried to Lumpkin, Ga., this morning and the services and interment will take place there.

Death of a Little Child.

Little Clara S. White died at the residence of her parents yesterday. She was a little over one year of age. Her father is Mr. R. M. White, of 47 Plum street. The funeral will be conducted by W. H. Myers & Co. and the services will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Interment in Oakland.

Straton Won Oratorical Championship.

Mont Eagle, Tenn., July 27.—(Special.)—John R. Straton, of Mercer, won the oratorical championship of the south for Georgia and Mercer at Mont Eagle last night in a brilliant contest with representatives from seven leading southern institutions.

Authorized To Sell.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 27.—(Special.)—The Jellico Coal and Mining Company held its annual stockholders' meeting here today. The stockholders named a price on their property in the Jellico district and authorized the officers of the company to sell it to the English syndicate planning to monopolize the Jellico coal fields, if the price named was forthcoming. It is not known what figures were named.

DEPOT IN DANGER FROM THE FLOODS

The Elements Are Trying To Help Atlanta Get a New Station.

STORM AGAIN INVADES SHED

City Authorities Are Thinking Up a Plan To Abate the Nuisance.

IS AN IMITATION OF MUDDY GEYSERS

There Is a Lake Under the Old Floor and Passengers Often Get a Ducking.

THE old dilapidated union passenger shed came near being washed away again yesterday afternoon. There is just a chance that Jupiter Pluvius may solve the situation and by flooding and washing away the structure, force the railroads to put up another on the same site or somewhere else.

The terrific storm of yesterday blew in under the shed and made it extremely disagreeable but it was not quite so bad as on last Saturday. This was because the rain did not last so long. But there is a pond of water under the floor and when a passenger steps on a loose plank—and there are many in the old building—a geyser of muddy, greasy water squirts up, giving a good imitation of old "Faithful" or some of the other geysers in the Yosemite valley. In fact, it is suggested that a trip to the far west is totally unnecessary to see geysers. Every traveler can produce a hundred himself by walking around in the station. It is a little hard on clothes, but the principle is much the same.

Artist Henderson has pictured a scene in the depot during the flood when the veterans were getting away. This is liable to be repeated any day. The water was too deep for wading, but not quite deep enough for boating.

The officials of the roads entering Atlanta realize that the old station is disreputable and some of the companies want to get out, but they have been drifting along for years, hoping that President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, lessee of the Western and Atlantic, could be induced to go in with them and build a handsome new station for all the lines. He says that he is paying a big rental to the state of Georgia for this depot and the site, and that unless he can be released from that rental, it will be money out of his company's treasury for it to move away. Again, if the ground is not used for a depot site, it reverts to the Mitchell heirs.

President Spencer, of the Southern; President Comer, of the Central, and President George C. Smith, of the Atlanta and West Point, have agreed on a general plan for a new station and if Major Thomas would join with them one would be built.

Montgomery has recently had a new station completed. Chattanooga has a very good one and a new one is being built in Nashville.

Atlanta's city authorities have taken up the matter here and some thought is being given to a plan for forcing the roads to abandon the present station or to improve it greatly. Existing conditions cannot be permitted to continue, no matter what the state's interest is in the property.

The newspapers in other cities are roasting Atlanta's depot facilities and if anything more is needed to stir the city's pride this outside criticism is calculated to do it. Here is what The New Orleans States says, and its correspondent was here last Saturday during the flood and saw the situation himself:

"The rain which had begun on Friday, continued with little cessation all day today and the way it came down made it appear as if Ben Tillman had been captured and was being disarmed, for it literally rained pitchforks. The streets, of course, being admirably drained, did not become flooded, but the union depot, from which, it is bragged by the boomers, so many trains depart each day; that depot with nine tracks abreast, was almost floating away. There was water under the boarded floor, and as the throng surged, 'swush, swich, went the water, and 'blankety blank' went those who were bespattered. If a stranger coming to Atlanta wants to form a good opinion of that beautiful and most progressive city (save in this one instance and a few others) let him not remain in the union depot on a rainy day.

"Owing to the enormous crowds which had poured in from all over the south for the reunion, the officials had abandoned all efforts to handle the baggage and as each train arrived, trunks and satchels and various sundry packages were dumped out alongside the track where the train which had brought them had stopped. If any one wanted baggage, he had to remember the track he arrived on and then promenade along the line and pick out the corresponding number to the check on the article. Then, if, after an hour's search, the attention of an employee could be attracted, the parcel would be turned over. How innumerable mistakes did not occur I do not know, for I am told that aside from delays, all pieces turned up all right.

"Another miracle I marveled at, was that not a single accident occurred in that depot. What with a surging mass and trucks laden with trunks and with express matter being rolled through the throng; trains arriving and departing all the time; passengers rushing to catch the departing conveyances; whew, it made me dizzy.

"I was told that the Atlanta depot matter had been the question upon which the municipal authorities and the railroads had split for many years, and it was antithetical to Micawber's aspirations in that it was always turning up. At last, the matter has been adjusted, and inside of a few years—I say few, perhaps two or three years—I am told the Gate City will have one of the handsomest buildings in the south for the reception of passengers and trains."

ENGINEERS ARE READY TO GO.

Captain Bellinger's Company of Volunteer Engineers Will Be Sent to St. Louis To Join Regiment.

Captain Bellinger, who has succeeded in raising his full company of engineers in Atlanta and the smaller towns around the city, will send the first detachment of his men to Fort Jefferson, St. Louis, either Friday or Saturday of this week.

The company has been made up of unusually strong and well proportioned men and will present a fine appearance when the uniforms arrive and the young engineers are arrayed in them.

Every night for the past week detachments from Captain Bellinger's company have been carried through the manual of arms on the Forsyth street bridge, where a large crowd usually congregates to watch them perform their evolutions.

This is the only company of volunteer engineers that has been authorized to be raised in Georgia, but it is certain that the men chosen by Captain Bellinger will make a name for themselves if given an opportunity to do in some of the campaigns now being formed.

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

His Unlawful Thirst.

"You have an unlawful thirst on you, Aaron Avary," said Judge Andy yesterday afternoon to a dissipated looking negro. "The officer here swears you went into a saloon and after drinking up 35 cents worth of beer refused to pay for it."

"Lawd er mercy, jedge," replied Aaron with a fermented smile, "I jest bought dat beer on er credit, and when I made er break fur de back door it was 'cause somebody called ter me ter go home to my sick chile."

"You can't get drunk that way, Aaron," said Judge Andy, "and you can pay $3.75 for the offense."

It Was a Draw.

Loney and Lorney, two negro women of warlike propensities, one with the surname of McLane and the other of Dillard, were before Judge Andy about a fight. The munitions of war were fruit jars, broomsticks, fingernails and teeth. Both were badly disfigured. The affair was so mixed that Judge Andy called it a draw and drew on their exchequers for $3.75 each.

"Was Losted in Atlanty."

Daniel Abraham Solomon, a country negro, walked out of the prisoners' waiting room looking as scared as a Texas rabbit in a cyclone. He had been found wandering around in the railroad yards late at night.

"Daniel Abraham Solomon," said Judge Andy, "what were you doing loitering about at 12 o'clock at night?"

"I didn't steal nuttin', jedge," was the reply between chattering teeth.

"I didn't say stealing, I said loitering," explained Judge Andy.

"W-w-w-w-what's d-d-d-dat?" asked the prisoner as he shook like a fellow with buck ague.

"Wandering about where you had no business."

"Jedge, I was losted. I come to Atlanty fur de fuss time yistiddy and I sure wus losted."

This explanation satisfied the court and the country negro was told to go and he made a bee-line for the farm in Gwinnett county.

THE TABERNACLE IS DOOMED.

Its Owners Conclude That Is the Cheapest Thing To Do with It.

The tabernacle at Williams and Cain streets is to be torn down. It belongs to a stock company and the owners have concluded that it is cheaper to demolish it than to keep it in repair and insured and pay for ground for it. Besides, there is in opposition the auditorium now at Exposition park.

The tabernacle was built in 1895 for Rev. Dwight Moody. He held services there and then Sam Jones filled it for about a month. In 1896 the building was used a number of times for political meetings. Speaker C. F. Crisp, Senator Ben Tillman, Governor Atkinson, Tom Watson, Seab Wright, Allen D. Candler and William J. Bryan have all spoken in the tabernacle.

The building has a seating capacity of somewhere about 7,000. It has been crowded many times.

One reason for tearing it down is that it needs repairs and it would cost more to repair the building than it would make in two years.

LOWE'S CONVICT BID STANDS.

Supreme Court Refuses To Allow an Injunction Against Him.

The Southern Mining Company does not get any of the state convicts. The company tried to enjoin the state prison commission and prevent it from hiring convicts to Mr. William B. Lowe. When the convicts were leased by the state Mr. Lowe put in a bid for the Southern Mining Company.

That bid did not get any convicts, but a higher bid which Mr. Lowe did make got a large number. The mining company wanted Mr. Lowe to turn his convicts over to it, but he declined on the ground that the successful bid was higher than the one authorized by the mining company. The supreme court says that the prison commission should not be enjoined from carrying out its contract with Mr. Lowe.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

TEXTILE SCHOOL TO BE BIG THING

Officers Are Pleased at the Action of the Finance Committee.

MUCH MACHINERY DONATED

Captain Hall Is Arranging for Plans of the Building.

WILL BE A MODEL, UP-TO-DATE MILL

Both Sexes Will Be Given Instruction. Students Will Not Be Received Until February.

THE officers of the Georgia School of Technology are highly delighted at the action of the finance committee of the city council in deciding to appropriate $3,000 to the textile department of the school.

This appropriation makes the textile school possible and brings to Atlanta one of the most important branches of education which the south could possibly institute at this time. The school is the only one of the kind in the south and will in the course of a short while furnish textile men to all the mills in this section of the country.

The gift of the city runs the textile equipment up to $33,000 and this will probably reach $35,000 before December, since a large quantity of machinery is expected. Mr. Oscar Elsas has aided the officers of the school in obtaining donations of machinery and the donations have been very liberal. During the past seventeen days cash appropriations amounting to $8,500 have been received by the textile school.

President Lyman Hall is now in correspondence with Lockwood & Green, architects, of Boston, concerning the plans for the textile school and it is hoped that the building will be ready for the machinery by October 1st. After the building is completed it will take only a short while to place the machinery in position. This work will be done by experts who will come here from the mill districts of New England, and who are thoroughly familiar with work of the kind.

No textile students will be received before February, but those who anticipate taking the textile course are advised by President Hall to apply to the School of Technology on September 28th. They will then have the advantage of the information to be obtained in the shops of the school and will be well equipped to begin the textile studies.

The textile school will be a model mill and will contain all the latest modern machinery used in the mills of this country. Students entering the school will be taught every detail of the work, from weaving to making the machinery with which the work is done. Young ladies can also take a course in this department of the technological school.

President Hall expects that the attendance of the textile department will be 100, and he expects it to prove the headquarters for textile workers for the south. It is posible that night lessons will be given in order to enable persons now at work in mills to take advantage of the institution. The importance of the school is added to through the fact that it is the only one in the south.

According to his usual custom, President Hall has begun a tour of the state. He left last night for Savannah, where he will remain a few days. He will return to Atlanta once a week and remain here for a couple of days. During his absence there will be some one at the school to show visitors over the buildings and grounds. A large number of applications to the textile department have been received and the attendance at the technological school promises to be larger than usual.

President Hall expects a prosperous year for the school and has made arrangements to give board to a large number of the students. The dormitories could not accommodate all those who wanted to enter them last year, and such will probably be the case this term.

JAMES HARRIS WAS SHOT.

He Was Riding in a Wagon with Another Man When the Shot Was Fired—Seriously Wounded.

Tuesday night James Harris, an elderly man, was shot while riding in a wagon near College Park with a man named D. G. Ellis. They were riding by the office at College Park the time the shooting occurred. One shot was heard by the residents of the suburban town and several citizens went to the scene and found that Harris was severely wounded.

The two men claimed that some one had shot from ambush. Ellis was taken in custody by the marshal of College Park and yesterday morning Harris was sent to the city where his wound was dressed by City Physician Hurt. The ball had entered the lower part of his abdomen and the wound is regarded as very serious.

Ellis was released as there was no evidence tending to show that he had anything to do with the shooting. A pistol was found near by where the shot was fired.

REUNION COMMITTEE MEETS.

None of Sub-Committees Were Ready To Report and It Adjourned.

The executive committee of the reunion association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of hearing from the various sub-committees.

None of the committees were able to report yesterday afternoon and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. The next meeting will probably be held some time during the early part of next week.

The finance committee is busy paying all the bills presented to it. It now seems that there will be a sufficient amount of money to pay all the debts of the association. All the subscriptions have not yet been collected, but will be sent in in the course of the next few days.

TRAIN KILLS A SMALL BOY.

He Was Sleeping Under Freight Cars at Union Depot.

Early yesterday morning Tom Jett, an eight-year-old white boy, was killed by a railroad freight train running over him at the depot.

The little fellow had doubtless crept under the train to keep out of the rain and the cars were moved while he was asleep. His legs were crushed nearly off, and after he had been taken to the Grady hospital the physicians amputated his lower limbs. He died shortly after the operation.

A few days ago the boy had been taken to the police barracks for loitering on the streets at night and was turned over to his father. He had a mania for running away and could not be kept at home.

Ly on "Pick Leaf" Extra & Co.'s Smoking Tobacco

It warms you in the winter, cools you in the summer and is good at all times, Cook's Imperial Champagne.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Bank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

Our Specialties!---

Fine Watches and Diamonds. We are sole agents in Atlanta for several celebrated manufacturers of fine watches. Our assortment is undoubtedly the largest and the best in the city.

MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers
No. 31 Whitehall street.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

Finest Full Cream Cheese, only 15c. lb.
Good Western Cheese, 2 lbs. 25c.
Salmon Steaks, 10c per can.
Salmon Steaks, 15c per can.
Salmon Steaks, 20c per can.
Salmon Steaks, 25c per can.
Salmon Steaks, 40c per can.
Eureka Sliced Beef, extra, 40c can.
Acme Sliced Beef, 30c can.
Sundry Brands Chipped Beef, 25c can.
Potted Ham, 5 and 10c can.
Clam Chowder, 20, 25 and 35c can.
Clam Juice, 10, 15 and 25c can.
And hundreds of other articles to tempt that jaded appetite.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
The Coffee Roasters.
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Five Per Cent Loans

We are prepared to place large loans on central business property in Atlanta at 5 per cent interest and a nominal commission. BARKER & HOLLEMAN, 405-406-407 Gould Building.

OUR EARLY REMOVAL

Causes us to offer an elegant assortment of

HIGH GRADE HABERDASHERY AND HATS

AT UNHEARD OF

Low Prices

Come and see for yourself!

The Gay Co.
18 Whitehall Street.

Manhattan Shirts. . . . . .

Our stock of these Shirts is perfect. We never permit the variety to grow small. As many kinds of colorings, patterns and styles to show now as when the season first started, Manhattan Shirts are celebrated. Hundreds of particular dressers will wear no other. They are well made—every improvement and goodness known in Shirtdom is theirs. And they fit. That's the salient charm of a Shirt. We warrant them to fit. Don't buy Shirts until we show you our Manhattans.

Serge Suits.

We have a great assortment of Serge Suits—black or blue. The first point we invite you to consider is that the colors will remain black and blue. Rain won't fade them, sun won't fade them, wear won't fade them. Serge that grows dingy and rusty after continuous service is a disappointment. Our Serge Suits are sewed with silk, the tailoring is finished and artistic. Some are lined, some are quarter lined and some are not lined at all. If the Serge Suit we sell you doesn't give complete satisfaction, bring it back and we'll do the "square thing."

Special Discounts.

Liberal Discounts on Crash Suits.
Liberal Discounts on Men's Odd Trousers.
Liberal Discounts on Bicycle Suits.
Liberal Discounts on Merchant Tailoring.

At 33 1-3 Per Cent DISCOUNT.

Men's and Youths' Fancy Cheviot, Worsted and Cassimere Suits. . . . . .
Children's Wash and Wool Suits, best styles and fabrics of the season. . .
All our Straw Hats, a large stock of the newest shapes. . . . . .

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

Why don't you take Browns' Iron Bitters?

Especially valuable to women is Browns' Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health readily comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

THE SHOE STOCK

OF THE JOHN M. MOORE CO.

Will be Moved to 49 Peachtree Street

AUGUST 5TH.

RECEIVER will there continue his BARGAIN SALE until stock is closed out.

C. L. PETTIGREW, Receiver.

MACON MEN LEAVE TODAY FOR DETROIT

Mayor Price and City Clerk Smith Go as Delegates

TO THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Macon To Have a Splendid Football Team.

PRACTICE WILL BEGIN SHORTLY

Appeal of Ladies for Delicacies for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers. General News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Mayor S. B. Price and City Clerk Bridges Smith, of Macon, will leave tomorrow for Detroit to attend the annual meeting of the Municipal League. They go as delegates from the city council and no municipality in the south will have representatives more popular personally or better experienced and versed in municipal affairs.

A prospectus by the Detroit officials tells of the convention and of the league and its work, from which the following extract is taken:

"During the first four days of August the city of Detroit will entertain from one to three thousand mayors, councilmen and city officials, who will journey thither for the purpose of discussing the numerous and complex problems involved in the management of municipal business. The occasion will be the second annual convention of the League of American Municipalities, which is composed of a large number of the most progressive cities and towns in the United States and Canada. This league was organized last September at Columbus, O., where 418 mayors and councilmen from 101 cities and twenty-three states got together for the purpose of devising some way to advance the interests of good government.

"The objects of this organization shall be the general improvement and the facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means:

"First, the perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second, the holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third, the establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics, reports and all kinds of information relative to municipal government."

The Mystic Parade.

One of the most brilliant and beautiful events of Macon's grand carnival next October will be the mystic parade, which promises in many of its features to eclipse anything ever seen in the south and to equal the very best productions of mardi gras. A very energetic and intelligent committee has the matter in charge and they assure the public a presentation that will be dazzling and impressive. Some of the floats will be exceedingly gorgeous, and when the entire programme of the mystic parade is announced the people will be surprised at the elaborateness and brilliancy of the affair. These special mechanical floats will be constructed by experienced contractors in this line of work.

Mercer Football Team.

Macon will have a splendid football team this coming season, under the management of Mr. Holt Virgin. Practice will begin next month. Macon will play her first game in this city on October 11th with Columbus. The Athens team will play in Macon on October 30th. Mr. Gordon Saussy, of Savannah, Cornell '96, will probably coach the Macon team. The Macon team will average about 180 pounds. Games will probably be played with Auburn and the Techs.

City Aid to the Carnival.

The Macon Carnival Association got a great boost this afternoon, when the mayor and finance committee of the city council agreed to appropriate $1,000 to help defray the expenses of holding the carnival next October. On motion of Mayor Price, the appropriation of $1,000 was made conditional that $4,000 additional be raised by the association among the citizens of Macon or by other means. The association promptly accepted the condition, for it feels confident that the amount will be subscribed within ten days. At the meeting of mayor and council last night the petition of the carnival association asking for $1,000 was referred to the mayor and finance committee, with power to act, and their action this afternoon settles the matter.

For Sick and Wounded.

An earnest appeal to the people in behalf of the sick soldiers now at McPherson barracks and hospital has been made by Mrs. R. E. Park, of Macon, the vice president of the Army and Navy League of this state. As soon as Mrs. Park returns to Macon from Atlanta the work in this district will be pushed with great vigor. Several entertainments will be given under the auspices of the Macon Relief Association.

Following is Mrs. Park's appeal to the Macon public:

"There is an urgent need for old and new sheets, pillow cases, towels and old and new underclothing suitable for the sick, for jellies, and similar delicacies, both at Fort McPherson, where six hundred men are already in the hospital and accessions expected daily, and also at Tampa, where the sick list is increasing with fearful rapidity.

"Will not the Macon public, without depriving the Macon soldiers of any needed aid, assist in this emergency? All contributions in these necessary articles, or money to purchase them, should be sent without delay to Miss Sallie Boone, 719 Second street, Macon, Ga. Miss Boone will forward all contributions to Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, president Army and Navy League, executive mansion, Atlanta, Ga., who will, through her committee, place them where most useful. May there be a quick and generous response to a pressing need.

MRS. R. E. PARK,
"Vice President Army and Navy League for Sixth Congressional District."

Each local auxiliary is requested to send a list of contributions of every kind to Miss Sallie Boone, secretary Army and Navy League, Macon, Ga.

Bonds for Sale.

The new Knights of Pythias castle in Macon is finished and it is desired to sell $20,000 7 per cent bonds secured by mortgage on the magnificent building, which cost $35,000 with the lot. The annual rental from the offices and stores in the castle is $3,700; annual interest on bonds, $1,400; taxes and insurance, $700. Insured for $20,000 in favor of bondholders. There is a sinking fund sufficient to retire bonds when they become due.

Mercer's Opening.

The indications are the approaching fall term of Mercer university will witness the largest matriculation in the history of the institution. The management has assurances of many new students. The past administration of President Pollock has been exceedingly successful and satisfactory and under his presidency Mercer will grow in popularity. The term of 1898-'99 promises to be very prosperous.

Quite Ill.

Mr. D. R. Cook continues quite ill at his residence from a stroke of paralysis received on Monday while in his yard. Mr. Cook is one of Macon's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, and is well known throughout Georgia and the south as a manufacturer of flour. For many years he operated the famous Kennesaw mills at Marietta under the firm name of Cook and Cheek.

Pay for the Immunes.

Paymaster Manly B. Curry is now busily engaged paying off the Third regiment United States volunteers, Colonel Ray's immunes. This is the first payment the men have had. Colonel Ray was asked about the payment of the men and he said:

"I have succeeded in getting the paymaster to stay over and pay the men their money for July as well as June. It will take some time to get the payrolls in order and while he will finish paying off for June in two or three days, it will be about August 3d before he will complete his payments for July."

He was asked if he would allow the men to go into town as usual.

"Of course I will as long as they behave themselves; but if any of them get disorderly I will lock the offender up and not allow him to go to the city again."

The soldiers will bid farewell to the canteen for a few days and will patronize the city merchants. They say that two months of the canteen is enough and that they like a change.

The guardhouse is becoming unpopular since the men have money and all of them are behaving much better. Insurance agents made their first appearance at camp this morning.

Newsy Notes.

One of the features of the barbecue to be given at the Log Cabin tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association is a cake walk. A large crowd is expected to be in attendance on the barbecue.

The city of Macon left Brunswick yesterday afternoon on the return trip, with a heavy cargo.

President Waxelbaum, of the Macon Carnival Association, has appointed the following committee for Patriotic Day: Bridges Smith, chairman; Clem Phillip, E. L. Martin, L. J. Kilbum, John Noon, A. N. Kendrick, D. B. Woodruff, T. A. Cheatham, John Hartz, William J. Hopper.

It is expected that a large crowd will go to Warm Spring on Saturday on an excursion conducted by the Macon Library Association.

It is probable that an effort will be made at the next meeting of the chamber of commerce to get a reduction in the fire insurance rates for Macon.

Miss May Kennedy, one of Macon's most beautiful young ladies, has gone on a visit to Atlanta and Charlotte.

A large number of leading Macon people are guests of the elegant Wigwam at Indian Spring.

W. V. Powell, of Peoria, Ill., grand chief of Railway Telegraphers, arrived tonight and is stopping at the Brown house.

GUN THAT OGLETHORPE USED.

Old Cannon Is To Be Seen at Fort Frederica.

Brunswick, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Visitors to St. Simon's island just at this time are very much interested in Frederica, the old fort where Oglethorpe so successfully resisted the Spaniards. One of the sights of this fort is the old cannon once used by General Oglethorpe, but which now lies rusting on the ground. It is now but little more than a long stick of rust, giving no evidence of the splendid work it once did in repulsing the Spanish, and not even showing up as well as it did when exhibited at the Atlanta exposition. The present owners of the cannon value it very highly on account of its history, but some historical society would find in it a good addition to their collection of relics. Very little remains of the fort at Frederica, but what there is will probably be there for years and years. It is gradually crumbling, but being built of practically indestructible tabby, the work of waves and wind has but little effect on the exposed part of it. The washing of the tide is gradually encroaching on the foundation, however, and unless this is guarded against there might be danger of the entire fort being undermined and the ruins tumbling into the river.

PULASKI COUNTY FARMERS MEET

Addressed by Dr. Hunnicutt on Subject of Industrial Education.

Hawkinsville, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—The Pulaski county farmers' institute convened in annual session here today. Routine business was transacted in the forenoon and in the afternoon the meeting was addressed by Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt on the subject of industrial education. The tenor of the address was that the whole system of teaching in the common and public schools and in the colleges is wrong and should be revised so that college graduates would not be compelled to attend a special school before they are fit for any avocation.

The feature of the speech that elicited especial attention was the charge that the government fund for the establishment and maintenance of an industrial school in Georgia is misappropriated, producing evidence in support of the statement.

DAUNTLESS IS AT FERNANDINA.

The Tug Will Soon Be Ready for Service Again.

Brunswick, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—The steam tug Dauntless is now at Fernandina and when her days at quarantine expire she will go on the ways at Jacksonville. It is more than probable that when she comes off and goes back into service Dan H. Devereaux, the famous filibustering engineer, will be in charge of her engines. Devereaux is the daring engineer who went out with the Dauntless on her first expedition to Cuban shores and for many trips after that eventful day he kept the machinery going while Filibuster Johnny O'Brien headed away from Spanish gunboats. Owner Bisbee has now offered Devereaux $200 per month and expenses to go back on the Dauntless for the Associated Press work. He is at present running the Cumberland route steamer Governor Safford and if circumstances permit he will give that up and once more go on the Dauntless. It is also probable that the tug Inca will go into the Associated Press service. An offer was made for her some weeks ago, but she was not considered in fit condition for heavy work at that time and Owner duBignon declined to charter her. Since then she has been on the ways at Jacksonville and is now practically a new boat.

Waycross Fair.

Waycross, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Waycross has never for a single day lost sight of preparations for a great second annual fair. The fair will be held the first week in November. The railroads will give cheap rates, $3,000 will be given in purses for horse races, considerable money will be invested in premiums for successful exhibitors and varied attractions will draw large crowds every day. Last year on "Dunham Day" at the Waycross fair, about 10,000 visitors attended. One day during the next fair will be "Plant Day," and it is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Plant will be invited to attend on that day.

Albany's First Bale.

Albany, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Albany received her first bale of new cotton this afternoon. It was grown by William Godwin, deputy sheriff of Dougherty county, weighed 350 pounds and classed middling. It will be sold at auction as the first Georgia bale of the season at the warehouse of Carter & Woolfolk tomorrow morning.

A Special Offer.



...carriage paid, a

Wellington Typewriter No. 2

If it does not prove satisfactory after ten days' trial, we will refund the money. The WELLINGTON is guaranteed equal to any $100 typewriter. It possesses all the advantages of the high-priced instruments, and none of their defects.

Our Catalogue tells all about it. Send for it.

THE WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Ltd.,
Box 4, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

RAPID RECRUITING AT CAMP NORTHEN

Nearly Enough Men for Two Companies Mustered in Yesterday.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACTIVITY

Letters from the Boys in Camp to Friends at Home.

INFLUENCE OTHER BOYS TO ENLIST

Only One Patient in the Hospital—Soldiers Are in Fine Spirits and Like Their Officers.

Camp Northen, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Nearly enough men for two entire companies were mustered in here today. The work of recruiting, which has been lagging for a few days, has not taken a sudden spurt and the soldiers are coming in as fast as could be expected. The secret of the rapid recruiting now being done lies in the good work of the boys who came here at the first. It is but the truth that the regiment so far has been raised by the privates and men who are to be non-commissioned officers.

The recruits who came to camp the first week have been used for recruiting work since being mustered in. They liked the army life and dozens of them have been sent to their homes after friends and those who have remained in camp have done good work by writing home and telling of the pleasant conditions in camp. Some of the privates have gone home and have returned with as many as fifteen recruits, a larger number than many of the commissioned officers have been required to raise.

One feature of the life the Third Georgia that pleases the men more than all else is the high consideration shown them by the officers. The boys came to camp expecting to be subjected to a strict military discipline, and they expected to be compelled to observe every regulation of the army that serves to so widely separate the officers and the men in the ranks. Of course some of the men did not look forward to this state of affairs with pleasure, for they had known the officers for years.

Happily all of the men have been agreeably disappointed. While a strict military discipline is maintained the officers treat the men in the ranks as their equals and when off duty the officers frequently associates with the privates in a social way. There are none of the stuck-up officers in the regiment and all here have endeared themselves to thir men. The men here resent a statement made in Bill Arp's last letter to The Constitution, which tends to give an impression to the public that privates here are but the dogs of the officers. Such an impression is certainly false.

The officers of Captain Davies's company will be sent out to enlist men for the other companies after this week. Captain Davies has filled his command more quickly than the other officers. At the first he announced that he would accept only men of good standing and of the highest character. This caused the best element in the state to enlist with him. He could have had his company raised two weeks ago had he accepted all who applied, but he has turned down more than he has accepted.

A brother of Congressman Griggs has been enlisted as one of the principal musicians of the band, which will be the best musical organization in the south. Professor Pollard will be chief musician and Professor Lane one of the principal musicians. The other members of the band have had long experience.

The Griffin Relief Association paid the camp a visit today. They went to the hospital and proffered any needed aid, but at the time there was no patient in the hospital except one suffering from a slight headache. The Griffin ladies propose to render any desired assistance.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED HARPER.

Bright Young Journalist Dies Suddenly at Rome.

Rome, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Alfred Shorter Harper, one of the brightest and best known young journalists in Georgia, died suddenly this afternoon. Although he had been in ill health several months the end came unexpectedly, but was peaceful and serene. His trouble was tuberculosis of the lungs. He graduated from the university in the class of 1890. He was twenty-eight years of age and had been connected with The Atlanta Constitution and Journal, Chattanooga Times and News, Athens Banner, Americus Times-Recorder and New York papers. He was for several years with The Tribune here. He had to give up the editorship several months ago on account of ill health. He went to Santa Fe and El Paso, but was not materially benefited. He returned several months ago to be at home when the end came. His brother, H. R. Harper, editor of The Tribune, left Saturday for New York. The funeral occurs tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Evidence in the Adula Case.

Savannah, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Judge Emory Speer arrived today and heard read in the United States court the evidence against the British steamship Adula, which the government is seeking to hold as a prize. The claim of the government officials is that she was chartered by a Spaniard, J. R. Solis, and that he was carrying dispatches and mail to Cuban ports. The owners of the Atlas Steamship Company of Liverpool say they chartered the steamer to Solis solely for the purpose of bringing refugees away from Cuba. They considered it in line with the policy of the American government to remove suffering refugees who were taking part in the war and went in only with permission of one of the United States gunboats, being afterwards captured by the Marblehead.

The reading of the evidence was completed today and the arguments will be heard tomorrow.

Leiter Parts with Real Estate.

Chicago, July 27.—Levi Z. Leiter today filed for record a warranty deed conveying to Marshall Field, for a consideration of $2,135,000, the property at the southeast corner of State and Madison streets, in this city. The corner is considered one of the most valuable for business purposes in Chicago. War revenue stamps amounting to $2,135 were attached to the deed.

Editor Folsom, of Brunswick.

Brunswick, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Mr. Montgomery M. Folson, of Atlanta, has accepted the editorial management of The Brunswick Times and the bright work he is now doing on that paper is winning him a warm place in the estimation of the people of this city.

HERE, GRACE OF OUTLINE, AND BEAUTY OF PROPORTION ARE NICELY ADJUSTED. GOOD TASTE AND UTILITY ARE SATISFIED

"Cluett" BRAND COLLARS AND CUFFS

INSIST ON THE MARK, IT'S A GUARANTEE

CLUETT, COON & CO., MAKERS, TROY, N. Y.

PRESS VS. SOUTHERN SHOPS.

Will Be a Good Game Today if Rain Does Not Interfere with It—The Teams Are Tied.

The game of ball scheduled this afternoon at Brisbine park will be between the Press team and the Southern Shops. This is the second game that these two teams have played and the last time the Shops won by a score of 20 to 2, but that was at the first of the season and the Press team is not the same that it was.

Recent changes in the personnel of the Press team have made it one of the strongest in the league, and they are going to make a desperate effort to win the game this afternoon. The Southern Shops and the Press are tied for second place and they are both anxious to win the game this afternoon.

It was rumored among the fans yesterday that the Southern boys had secured several new players, and that they now had a stronger team than they did at first.

It is probable that Foster will be in the box for the Press this afternoon and that Moore will be behind the bat. Klassett will be at short again and the Press boys since their victory over the Firemen are confident that they will have no trouble in taking the game from the Shops.

There are now four teams tied for second place and they are all four anxious to pull up nearer the leaders. All of the games this week will be hard fought and the clubs that win will be looked on as the ones who will have to overtake the leaders. All of the clubs have been securing new players during the last few days, and now that all the baseball talent in the city has been used up the players are coming in from other sections of the state and south.

The managers are hustling and as the season draws to a close the teams grow better and the sport is going to improve. The chances are now that all of the teams will stay in the league until the close of the season, and fight it out to the last. Some team will have, of course, to come out at the last but there is no evidence now that there are any quitters in the league, and they all seem determined to play it out, win or lose.

The game this afternoon will be called at the regular hour, 4 o'clock, and if the rain does not interfere, it will be a red-hot game to the finish.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Cincinnati	58	29	.667
Boston	54	30	.643
Cleveland	52	32	.619
Baltimore	49	32	.605
Chicago	47	40	.540
New York	44	39	.530
Pittsburg	44	42	.511
Philadelphia	39	42	.481
Brooklyn	33	48	.407
Washington	31	53	.370
Louisville	30	56	.350
St. Louis	24	62	.279

Philadelphia Wins Two.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Philadelphia and Washington played two games here today, the Phillies winning both by timely hitting. The second game was called in the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance 5,089. Baltimore and Cleveland will tomorrow begin here a series of four games, which were scheduled to be played at Cleveland. Score:

First game—

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 *	4	7	2
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	9	3

Batteries—Weyhing and Farrell; Orth and McFarland. Time, two hours.

Second game—

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 4 0 *	5	6	1
Washington	0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	10	2

Batteries—Donahue and Murphy; Donovan and Farrell. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Time, 1:30.

Cleveland 6, Pittsburg 1.

Pittsburg, July 27.—The Wanderers hit Killen as they pleased, but Young was a puzzle for the locals. Pittsburg's errors cut no figure in the score, but their splendid support of Killen held the tallies down to the lowest possible notch. Attendance 800. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	5
Cleveland	0 0 1 0 0 1 2 2 0	6	16	1

Batteries—Killen and Bowerman; Young and Criger. Umpires, Gaffney and Browne. Time, 1:55.

Louisville 14, St. Louis 1.

Louisville, Ky., July 27.—Stenzell's home run in the ninth inning saved the Browns from a shut out. Harley, while at the bat in the fourth, had a finger split by a pitched ball. Attendance 800. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0 1 0 0 6 1 6 0 *	14	15	3
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	2	3

Batteries—Dowling and Kittredge; Sudhoff, Carsey and Sugden. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Time, 1:55.

Tarrasch Beats Pillsbury.

Vienna, July 27.—The first of the four games of the chess match between Pillsbury and Tarrasch was played today and was won by Tarrasch.

Saratoga Racing Begins.

Saratoga N. Y., July 27.—The Saratoga Racing Association will begin its annual twenty-seven days' meeting tomorrow.

McDuffie and Michael Matched.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Eddie McDuffie, of Boston, and Jimmy Michael, the Welshman, will race twenty-five miles for a purse of $2,500, winner to take all, at Willow Grove on Saturday, August 6th. All the great pacing teams under contract to the American Cycle Racing Association and the National Cycle Association, of which the two men are under contract, will act as pace makers.

Sensational War at Brighton.

New York, July 27.—It was rainy and disagreeable at Brighton Beach today and the track was deep in mud. The fourth race was the event of the day, as far as betting was concerned. There was a heavy play on Sensational and Glorian, both being equal favorites. Sensational won very easy by a length pulled up from Ben Ronald, who was the outsider in the betting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—One mile, selling: Leo Lake, 20 to 1 won; Maximo Gomez second, Gun Metal third. Time, 1:44.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs, selling: Ninety Cents, 7 to 1, won; The Gardner second, Jean Ingelow third. Time, 1:04.

THIRD RACE—Five furlongs, selling: Blissful, 2 to 1, won; Nancy C second, Inspection third. Time, 1:03½.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenths miles: Sensational, 5 to 2, won; Ben Ronald second, Glorian third. Time, 1:50¼.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs, selling: Kirkwood, 6 to 5, won; Tut Tut second, Al Reeves third. Time, 1:03½.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, hurdle, one and one-half miles: Rhienstrow, 1 to 2, won; El Cid second. Time, 2:54¼. Two starters.

Three Favorites Win.

St. Louis, July 27.—Favorites at the fair grounds today won three out of the six events. The other events were captured by well-backed second choices. Track heavy and slow; weather pleasant. Results:

FIRST RACE—One mile: Lord Neville, 7 to 2, won; J. M. B., second; Pawnee, third. Time, 1:45¾.

SECOND RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Randazzo, 5 to 1, won; Wiggins, second; Helen H. Gardner, third. Time 1:16¾.

THIRD RACE—Selling, one and a quarter miles: Weenatchie, 6 to 1, won; Mamie G., second; Gomez, third. Time 2:12.

FOURTH RACE—Seven furlongs: Pinochle, 9 to 1, won; Horseshoe Tobacco, second; Pasquil, third. Time, 1:29.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Belle of Memphis, 3 to 1, won; Lady Hamilton, second; Nick Carter, third. Time, 1:15½.

SIXTH RACE—Linda, barred, won; Tragedy, 9 to 2, second; Can Galop, third; Judge Steadman, fourth. Time 1:43¾.

Trotting and Pacing at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., July 27.—The third day of the race meeting was somewhat better than the second in the way of sport. The crowd was big and the weather fair.

The most notable event of the day was the fast third heat of the 2:12 trot, when Cresceus was driven the last half in 1:04 and the last quarter in :31. Summary:

2:12 class, trotting, $2,500: Tommy Britton, br. s. (Geers), 1, 1, 2, 4, 1; Cresceus, ch. s., 6, 2, 1, 1, 2; Octavia, b. m., 4, 5, 3, 2, 5. Pasonte, Carlyle Crane and Pat Watson finished as named. Best time, 2:09¾.

2:34 class, pace, $2,500: Split Silk, ch. m. (D. Wilson), 1, 1, 1; Donnaugh, b. s., 3, 2, 5; Exploit, gr. s., 6, 3, 2. Bellwood, A. Peaches and Edward O finished as named. Best time, 2:09½.

2:18 class, trotting, $2,000: Gayton, b. s. (Kelly), 6, 5, 1, 1, 1; Hesperus, b. g, 1, 1, 2, 5, 3; Battleton, b. g., 4, 2, 3, 2, 4. Sister Alice, Major Chew, Mike, Bowery Belle, Cienega and Parnell finished as named. Best time, 2:11¾.

WANTED TO LEAVE A BURNING SHIP

Steerage Passengers Attempt To Seize All the Life Boats.

ARE DRIVEN BACK BY CAPTAIN

Officers Force Crowd Back with Drawn Revolvers and Restore Order.

VESSELS RETURNS TO THE PORT

But for the Work of the Officers of the Ship There Might Have Been Great Loss of Life.

New York, July 27.—The steamship Ardandhu, of the Tweedie line, trading between West Indian ports and this city, came up to the bay today with a heavy list to starboard, and the cargo stored in her lower hold on fire. The fire first made its appearance at 9:30 Monday night, when, if the vessel had made an uninterrupted voyage, she should have been off the New Jersey shore and close to Sandy Hook. But leaky boilers and the breaking down of her engines delayed the steamer at least thirty hours, and at the time of discovery of the flames in hold No. 3, the steamship was off Fenwick's island, on the coast of Maryland. The wildest excitement followed the outbreak of the fire, and several of the eleven steerage passengers, all Jamaicans, endeavored to seize the life boats. The third mate, Percy Sanders, was forced to draw his revolver to prevent the men from the steerage leaving the burning steamer in the three life boats, which could easily have accommodated the other forty-five passengers and members of the crew. The passengers were, however, forced out of the boats by Captain Walker and his men, and when discipline was restored, preparations were made for the saving of the lives of the women and children of the vessel. The three life boats were lowered into the sea, which was quite calm, and the ship's officers stood by rope ladders. Thus a panic was averted and the safety of the fifty-six persons on board assured.

The heat was so intense and the smoke was so heavy that it was for a time unsafe for the passengers to remain on the upper deck. They were all ordered forward, and the women and children were first put into the lifeboats, each of which had a full supply of food and water on board, and was supplied with compasses and signal rockets.

It was nearly midnight when Captain Walker considered that he had the fire under control, and decided to continue on his way to New York. The women and children were taken back to the steamer and the lifeboats were hoisted to the davits, but were not taken on board. The officers from that time on kept watch over the lifeboats to prevent the eleven Jamaicans, who appeared to be terror-stricken from deserting the burning steamship in them. Two of the steerage passengers, however, stowed themselves in the small boat astern and remained there until the Ardandhu reached the narrows.

On the trip up the coast Captain Walker brought the steamship to a standstill to ascertain if the steam was getting the best of the flames in the lower hold. Although it was apparent that the flames were being held in check, it was also clear that the fire in hold No. 3 was an extensive one. Between the decks the heat was unbearable, and when the covers from the ventilator holes were removed, smoke rolled out of the opening. The fire continued to burn, and the Ardandhu, on account of the water which had been let into holds 3 and 4, had a heavy list to starboard, preventing much speed.

Sash Factory Burned.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—Frazer & Shepherd's sash and door factory was burned today. The fire started in H. H. Bennett & Co.'s hardwood mill, which was also destroyed. Two frame residences were burned and a number damaged. Loss, $60,000; no insurance.

Pays To Advertise in Constitution.

Brunswick, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Mr. F. McC. Brown, proprietor of the Brown Drug Company, tells me that in response to a two-line advertisement, costing less than $1, inserted in The Atlanta Constitution two days last week he received in twenty-four hours thereafter no less than 130 letters and four telegrams. These letters and telegrams were from every part of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and the story of the good work the little ad did has been told by Mr. Brown so often that it is now known all over Brunswick. He does a big business and his numerous customers know him to be reliable in every detail.

Soldiers Sing "God Save the Queen."

In Tampa, Fla., the other day American soldiers did a thing that would have raised a protest a year ago. They joined in singing "God Save the Queen," in honor of Victoria's birthday. It is really astonishing how sentiment has changed since England has openly sympathized with the United States in our war with Spain. Radical changes in the relations of nations are no more wonderful, however, than the marked changes in individuals who are restored to health by that great medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is no unusual thing for people who are thin, weakly and run down to show a marked improvement in a few weeks after taking this medicine, which overcomes nearly every known disease arising from a disordered stomach.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Atlanta Lodge No. 59, A. F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Pryor and Hunter streets, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. The entered apprentice degree will be conferred. All qualified brethren fraternally invited. H. M. WOOD, W. M., W. O. STAMPS, Secretary.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

NOTICE—The firm of Toland & Nance has dissolved by mutual consent. July 27, 1898.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—The best 60, 75 or 90 feet retail store in Atlanta. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty. thur fri

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Nicely furnished cool rooms at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice; hot and cold baths.

LOST.

STRAYED—On the 22d inst., a large, wooly female dog, white with black ears. Finder will be rewarded by carrying to G. F. Stiles, freight department, Seaboard Air-Line railroad.

LOST—Sunday, gold, open-faced watch, gold hands; deliver at 216 Capitol avenue; receive liberal reward.

Do Not Confound

Comfort Powder

with talcum powders, because it is not merely a dusting powder, but a skillfully medicated preparation in powder form for keeping the skin in a healthy condition and for restoring it to health when diseased.

It is the modern nursery, toilet and sick room medicated powder, more largely used by trained nurses than any preparation of powder.

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample Free.

Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

C. H. SWIFT, Agent.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Moved to No. 31 South Pryor Street.

Having MOVED to large and better rooms, am prepared to serve my friends better than ever. My personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to me. C. H. SWIFT, Agent.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

$600 WILL BUY 108 Haynes street; 32x90, belgian block; renting for $6 per month. Near the new union depot. Terms easy.

$600 WILL BUY 61 Humphries street; rents for $7 per month.

$2,650 WILL BUY a new 7-r. h. substantially built, renting for $270 per year to first-class tenants.

100 ACRES, 8 miles from city, 6-r. h., barn and tenant houses, 60 acres fine bottom; price $2,000. Investigate, and you'll purchase, if you want to buy.

500 ACRES on Chattahoochee river, 125 acres of fine river bottom; will produce bale of cotton or 50 bushels corn per acre; well improved; price $3,750, easy terms; your opportunity to get a bargain.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h.	Jackson st.	$40 00
12-r. h.	Washington st.	35 00
11-r. h.	Hurt st.	40 00
10-r. h.	Courtland st.	35 00
10-r. h.	Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
10-r. h.	Walton st.	50 00
10-r. h.	Richardson st.	40 00
9-r. h.	Hood st.	25 00
9-r. h.	Peachtree st.	25 00
9-r. h.	Formwalt st.	30 00
8-r. h.	Spring st.	20 00
8-r. h.	Magnolia st.	12 00
8-r. h.	E. Fair st.	18 60
7-r. h.	Capitol ave.	20 00
7-r. h.	Highland ave.	25 00
7-r. h.	Little st.	15 00
7-r. h.	E. Pine st.	25 00
7-r. h.	Hunnicutt st.	20 00
6-r. h.	Jones ave.	10 00
6-r. h.	Luckie st.	16 60
6-r. h.	Boulevard	23 00
5-r. h.	E. Fair st.	12 60
6-r. h.	Bass st.	20 00
5-r. h.	West End, Railroad ave.	11 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS—Few select boarders, comfortable front rooms, all conveniences, at 131 Washington st. Mrs. A. Morrison.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—Jersey cattle, Monday, August 1st, at Miller & Brady Stables, Marietta st. 7-26-7t

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second-hand platform scales, showcases, store fixtures and special bargain in groceries for cash. Address 62 S. Forsyth street, W. L. Stanton, Mgr.

WANTED—Second-hand buggy or phaeton; also two small young gentle ponies; will buy together or separate. Must be cheap for cash. Apply at once, 11 Yonge street., M.

ALL MAKES of typewriters and supplies at reduced prices. Repair work guaranteed. Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 7-16-tf

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS and branch manager; salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 7-10-60t eod

AGENTS WANTED—Most superb book of the day, "Great American-Spanish War Scenes," containing over 200 photographs of the United States navy; sells at sight; exclusive territory; outfit free. W. B. Conkey Co., 721 Grand building, Atlanta, Ga. 7-19 21 23 26 28 30

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thur

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—120 acres including corn mill, capacity 100 bushels per day; sawmill, gin, thrashing machine, 3-room and 2-room house and barn, 20 miles of city, 2 miles from R. R. depot, $2,000, or will exchange for city property. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta st. 7-28-thur sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

TURNIP SEEDS by the million or less for sale at Mark W. Johnson Seed Co.

FOR SALE—100-egg incubator and 200-chick brooder, in perfect order, "B.," Constitution.

JERSEY HEIFERS and bulls at auction, Monday, August 1st. Miller & Brady Stables, Marietta st. 7-26-7t

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

TO RENT—Two connecting unfurnished rooms, with water and gas; suitable for light housekeeping. No. 41 Woodward avenue. 7-27-2t

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Salesman to sell general stores hardware, tinware and woodenware. Address Hardware, 1529 N. Caroline St., Baltimore, Md. 7-28 3t

WANTED—A thorough and first-class lumberman to solicit in and out of Atlanta; must understand his business and be able to figure correctly on any kind of mill work; must understand plans and details and control a good trade. Planing Mill, care Constitution. 7-28-2t

WANTED—A first-class double entry bookkeeper; state age and experience. M., Constitution.

WANTED—Reliable corn miller, young and active. Apply at our warehouse, W. and A. R. R., below Magnolia st. Dixie Grain and Flour Company.

WANTED—A man to travel; permanent position; $15 a week salary; good chance for advancement. Address Office, 608, 59 Dearborn street, Chicago. 7-24 sun tues thur

$15 TO $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-10 sun tues thr

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position; inducements. Imperial Cigar Co., New York city. 7-23-sat tues thur

TEACHERS WANTED—Cuban war causes many vacancies; 1,000 teachers needed now to contract for next term. Union Teachers' Agency, Pittsburg, Pa. 7-26-5t

TEACHERS WANTED—We have a large number of schools now open. National Teachers' Association, Atlanta, Ga. 7—17—1m—sun-tues-thur

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position by a stenographer and typewriter of several years' experience. References given. Address Stenographer, care Constitution, Atlanta. 7-26 tues sun

A MAN AND WIFE who can furnish the best of references as to character, sobriety and honesty would like to secure the position of looking after and taking care of the house and property of some family that may wish to be absent. We would like a permanent position. Address S. T. W., West End P. O. Atlanta, Ga. 7-26—tues thur sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, pantry woman or head chambermaid. Address M., Alhambra hotel.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Two good grocery salesmen who are acquainted with the grocery trade in northern and southern Georgia; good references required. Address H. B., box 41, Nashville, Tenn. 7-26-3t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

ALL MAKES of typewriters and supplies at reduced prices. Repair work guaranteed. Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 7-15-tf

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neo styles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

ALL MAKES of typewriters and supplies at reduced prices; repair work guaranteed. Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 7-16-tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GOOD BUSINESS chance for active partner with small capital to go in manufacturing, chemists and extract business. Address B. G. Co., No. 224 Main St., Greenville, S. C.

$200 CASH will secure an interest that will pay $100 per month; permanent. Address "T. Jay," care Constitution.

WNTED—Partner in hotel restaurant and saloon business; must be a competent saloon man, with means; fine location, cheap rents and long lease; hotel and restaurant doing good business; best opportunity in Atlanta for the right men. Address J. M., care Constitution.

$150 INVESTED EARNS 35 per cent weekly. Established 22 cities—third year. Particulars free. D. Sloane, New York office, 23 Duane St. 6-12 sun tue thr

WANTED—Practical cotton seed oil operator who can control several thousand dollars for investment in plant to be located at Eufaula, Indian Territory. Business men of Eufaula will take not less than $11,000 of stock. Cotton received last year at Eufaula 8,000 bales; at near neighboring towns 12,000 bales. Address the Foley Banking Company, Eufaula, I. T. 7-27-3t

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

TEN-ROOM house, 76 Walton st., corner Spring; modern improvements; references required; can have possession immediately. Call afternoon.

BOARD WANTED.

COUPLE want board in private family on north side; can furnish their own apartments; references exchanged. Address, giving terms and full particulars, "B.," Constitution.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—Trap, Atlanta made, rubber tires; also horse to let for feed for summer months, or will sell. E. B., Constitution.

WANTED—Houses.

A RESPONSIBLE lady would like to rent from owner a large modern house, close in, suitable for select boarding house. Mrs. N., care Constitution. 7-28 thur sun

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To trade a small house and lot or some purchase money notes for a stock of groceries. Address Groceries, care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

MONEY TO LOAN at 5 per cent on central business property; 6 per cent on best residence property. Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, Broad and Alabama streets.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR 30 DAYS special inducements offered on engines, boilers, sawmills, cotton gins, presses, saws, belting and shafting; complete stock; quick delivery. Malsby & Co., No. 57 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga. 7-15-1m

CITY WANTS TAX ON DEBENTURES

Marshal Notified Citizens Who Hold A. & W. P. Stock.

MOVE WILL CAUSE SURPRISE

The First Attempt To Collect the Tax Has Already Been Made.

MR. LUMPKIN HAS MADE INVESTIGATION

It Is a Question Whether City Can Collect Tax on Securities—Will Cause Discussion.

THE city of Atlanta is making an effort to collect taxes on the debentures of the Atlanta and West Point railroad which are held by citizens of Atlanta.

Through the marshal's office the holders of these securities are being notified that they must come forward and pay the city tax which is levied on all securities. The tax will be about $1.25 on every $100 of the face value of the papers.

This is the first time the city has ever made an effort to collect this tax, and some of the holders of the securities will doubtless be surprised when they receive the notice. The debentures were issued many years ago, and were the back taxes collected it would amount to a neat sum of money.

It has been held by some that these securities are taxable, and by others that they are not. Some hold that the securities are only treated as preferred stock and are not taxable. Among the forty-one persons in Atlanta who hold these papers both sides of the question will be represented, and that a fight will be made against the tax is altogether probable.

The fact that no tax was being collected on the securities was brought to the attention of Councilman Lumpkin, and he immediately carried the information to the tax assessor's office, and the notices which the holders of the debentures are now receiving or are about to receive, were the result.

Councilman Lumpkin, in speaking of the matter yesterday afternoon, said his attention had been called to the fact that no tax was paid on the debentures. He believes that they are taxable under the city tax ordinance, and therefore investigated the matter. He found that taxes had never been paid to the city, and he notified the proper authorities of it. The notices are the result.

"I believe the debentures are taxable," said Councilman Lumpkin yesterday. "I took steps to see that the tax is collected, because it was brought to my attention, and in order that there might be a proper adjustment of the tax. There are forty-one persons in Atlanta holding these securities. The amounts range from $100 to $11,000. The city will derive from this a revenue of about $1,200 per year, since the total amount owned by residents of Atlanta is only $100,000. I see no reason why the tax should not be collected, since it is a just one. It is clearly evident that the debentures are taxable."

Whether or not the city will be able to collect the tax on the securities is a question which will probably be discussed considerably. It hardly seems possible that the holders of the debentures will pay the tax without first questioning the taxability of the property. The fact that they have never before been called on to pay the tax, will probably cause at least a few of them to make a fight.

Councilman Lumpkin, who first investigated the matter, feels sure that the tax will be paid without any trouble. There will probably be no effort to collect the back tax on the property, since it is transferable, and has changed hands numerous times.

CONFERENCE MEETS TODAY

First Meeting of the North Atlanta District This Morning.

MANY MINISTERS HAVE COME

Will Be an Interesting Occasion and the Business Interests of the Church Will Be Discussed.

The North Atlanta district conference will convene in Epworth church, Edgewood, this morning at 10 o'clock and will be presided over by Rev. R. J. Bigham, the newly appointed presiding elder for the district. A large number of delegates from the sixty or more churches in the district arrived in the town yesterday and the first meeting today will be largely attended.

More delegates are expected this morning in time for the first meeting. No definite programme has been arranged, but the reports from the churches will be among the first things heard by the conference. The district comprises a large scope of country, embracing a number of counties, and in these counties are some of the most populous towns around Atlanta.

Many ministers of all denominations will be in attendance on the first meeting and the Methodist preachers of Atlanta will probably be present at all the meetings. The ministers from Decatur, Marietta, Lawrenceville and other places will attend and the collection will be a brilliant one.

The delegates who will attend the conference are among the prominent laymen of their respective churches, and the business interests of the church are the subjects more largely considered during conferences of this kind. The missionary fields are important topics of discussion and some important facts regarding those of the North Atlanta district will be disclosed by the reports of the various secretaries.

On Saturday Bishop Candler will be present and preside over the deliberations of the conference. On Sunday he will preach the dedicatory sermon of Epworth church and also to the delegates at the conference. Other prominent ministers from different parts of the state are expected and will doubtless attend.

Dr. W. B. Stradley, late presiding elder of the district, but now paster of Trinity church, will make a report on the work of the year, as he has been in charge of affairs of the district since the last general conference of the Methodist church in this state. Dr. Stradley has done much to improve the work in the district and Dr. Bigham will efficiently take it up where he left off.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers this enemy and averts danger.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

EAGAN TALKS OF THE PEACH CROP

The Peach Industry About the Biggest in Whole State.

FRUIT IN GREAT ABUNDANCE

Mr. Eagan, Just Back from Peach District, Tells of Enormous Growth.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR GEORGIA

The Central Road Alone Has Handled 1,600 Cars of Peaches This Year. What Mr. Eagan Says.

THE peach industry is getting to be one of the biggest things in Georgia. Such a crop as this year has never been known before, and the millions of sheckels that are daily flowing into the pockets of the Georgia farmers, and the hundreds of car loads of the luscious fruit that are traveling in all directions from this section, is really surprising.

President Eagan, of the Central railroad, has just returned from a tour through the Georgia peach districts, and entertained a number of city officials at the city hall yesterday afternoon telling about the enormity of the crop this year. He says there is no doubt that the peach industry in Georgia will soon be larger than the orange industry in Florida; and that hundreds of thousands of dollars are being made by the growers this year. He gave some surprising figures about the number of peaches handled over his road this season.

"The peach crop and the peach industry in Georgia," said he, "has grown to be something really wonderful. I have just returned from the peach-growing districts, and I have been greatly surprised at what I saw, and the enormity this business has attained. This is probably the largest crop this state has ever seen—certainly the largest for a number of years. The shipments have been tremendous, and there seems to be a good market for Georgia peaches everywhere.

"In 1895 the Central road hauled 739 cars of peaches. In 1896 we hauled only 380 cars, as the crop was short. This year we have already hauled 1,600 car loads, and from present indications we will handle 400 cars before the season is over. These figures may seem large, but they are positive. The Central road alone has hauled a number of peaches sufficient to give every person in the United States and Canada two peaches each.

"The Fort Valley and Marshall districts seem to be the most prosperous this year. I believe fully a million and a half of dollars will be received there from peach shipments. The money made by these growers is better than a Klondike investment by far. We have a section hand down the road owning a small peach orchard who has averaged $2.50 a tree so far. The Hale grove at Fort Valley contains 200,000 trees, and although thousands of crates have already been shipped, the trees looked as if they had never been touched when I was there a few days ago. I cannot say how much these trees will average, but even if they only go $2 each, a $400,000 income in one season is not a bad business. One man from the north bought an orchard down there the other day, paying $18,000 for it. I am told that he has already made $100,000 profit this year."

The Famous Hale Peach Farm.

"The Hale farm is one of the most interesting places I ever visited. It looks as if there is a whole world of peaches there. The proprietor has a large packing house, and he is very careful to see that only the very best fruit is shipped. The pickers gather their fruit in baskets, and are designated by numbers. When a picker reports at headquarters he leaves his number in his basket. If there are any defective peaches in the basket, the picker is immediately notified, and if he is found guilty again he is discharged.

"Some of the prettiest girls I ever saw work in that packing house. They are from the rural districts, and are perfectly beautiful. Mr. Hale keeps a string band on the lower floor that gives concerts at all hours of the day. This is to keep the workmen and workwomen in good humor. When the band strikes up a lively tune the employees keep time by packing peaches, and the result is that Mr. Hale not only keeps everybody in a good humor, but makes money out of the band investment by getting more work out of his employees.

"All these peaches are shipped in refrigerator cars by fast freights. These cars are iced at intervals along the way, and the fruit is fresh on arriving at its destination. These freights have through schedules, passenger trains often being sidetracked for them. I was talking with a northern man the other day who had just arrived on a train several hours late. 'What was the matter?' I asked. 'Nothing but your infernal Georgia peaches,' was his reply.

Fort Valley District the Best.

"The peach districts around Fort Valley seem to be the best this year. The fruit there is plentiful and very fine. Scales have appeared on the trees around Tifton, and the crop there does not seem so good. The fruit men say they can successfully wipe out this evil in course of time. The crops are good in Putnam county.

"What Georgia needs now is evaporators and canning industries. There is a mint of money in both ventures, as this is the coming peach-growing state of the entire country.

"The melon crop is also good this year. Our statistics show that there are 2,000 more acres in melons along our line than last year. The fruit seems to be better, and large quantities are being shipped."

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an extra dry wine of a delicious and fruity flavor. No menu is complete without it.

THEY WILL RIDE TO CHICAGO.

Two Atlanta Boys Will Undertake the Trip on Wheels.

Two gritty young Atlanta boys are going to race to Chicago on their wheels next week, and already a great deal of interest is being taken in the contest. The youngsters are Marlin Roberts and L. B. Edgerly and they are both confident of winning.

This same race was made some years ago by Walter Howard and Ed Durant, and the greatest interest was taken in that race. Mr. John Thompson is getting up a purse of $100 for the boys, $75 to go to the winner and $25 to go to the loser.

The boys are both fifteen years of age, but they declare that they can make much better time than Durant and Howard made and that they will ride or walk every foot of the distance. The starting day has not been selected yet, but it will be about the middle of next week. The boys are to ride new wheels, consigned them from a Chicago house for the race, and they are confident that they can break several long-distance records. Already a great many bets have been made on the race, and before the day of starting many wagers will be placed on the outcome.

"Soapy" Smith's Slayer Dead.

Seattle, Wash., July 27.—Advices from Skaguay, Alaska, state that Frank H. Reid, who killed "Soapy" Smith, has died from his wounds. Reid's people live at Roseburg, Ore.

DECATUR CHURCH WINS FIRST PRIZE

Decatur Methodist Carries the Second Prize At Singing Contest.

LARGE CROWD WAS PRESENT

Presbyterian Sunday School, of Decatur, Shows Greatest Vocal Culture.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION GREAT SUCCESS

5,000 Children Attend and Evidence Much Enthusiasm in the Contest of Sunday Schools.

Decatur Presbyterian church won the first prize in the singing contest at Decatur yesterday and the Decatur Methodist church won the second prize. The contest was an excellent one, and although there were only a few schools that participated in the singing, yet it was said by the judges of the contests that no better voice culture has been shown in the tabernacle where the contest took place in a long time.

It was spirited from the beginning and the members of the schools, especially the children, showed great concern in the winning of the prizes. The Decatur Presbyterian church has one of the largest schools in the county and when the result was announced there was great cheering. The Decatur Methodist church has recently completed a new place of worship and will be proud of the pretty banner that was presented to them for a year.

Early yesterday morning the trains and cars running into Decatur were crowded with people gathering for the celebration and this was kept up through the day. There was not less than 5,000 people on the ground and the number of teams that were hitched to the trees around the tabernacle showed that the crowd came largely from the county, and some of them traveled over miles of muddy road to be present during the day and enjoy the exercises.

It was more like a campmeeting than a one-day celebration. The red meat watermelon, a product of the county, and the red lemonade, a product of the peanut vender, were sold on the ground. Large, luscious sticks of sweet candy were sold to the small boy, who would not want to attend the exercises unless he could have one of these. It was an interesting day for the children and they did not waste any time in the enjoyment of it.

The exercises began early in the morning, as this was necessary to finish the programme in time for the crowds to catch the early trains out of town and those in wagons and buggies to drive home before darkness should overtake them. The morning was devoted to business and the annual address by Rev. Joel T. Daves.

The officers elected at the business meeting were installed. The rain in the afternoon shortened the exercises some, but the day was a most enjoyable one and the last train late last night carried the visitors away.

PLEAD GUILTY TO BURGLARY

George Willis Entered House of L. S. Byck and Stole Silverware.

HE SOLD IT TO A BARKEEPER

Tidwell, Owner of Bar on Peters Street, Bound Over for Receiving and Concealing Stolen Goods.

George Willis, a negro, and W. P. Tidwell, the owner of a barroom on Peters street, were arraigned in Judge Foute's court yesterday afternoon, the former on the charge of burglary, and the latter for receiving and concealing stolen goods.

Last Monday night at a late hour the home of L. S. Byck, on Rawson street, was looted by a burglar, the thief making off with a handsome set of silver spoons, forks and knives, together with several pairs of lace curtains. No noise was made by the burglar, and the first intimation the family had of his unexpected visit was the following morning, when a search was made for the tableware, and all of it was missing.

The detectives were at once informed of the robbery, and the clews obtainable at the house led the officers to make a search of the barroom owned by Tidwell on Peters street. Concealed behind the bar was found a large bundle of the silverware, where it had evidently been deposited by Willis after his raid on Rawson street. Tidwell protested that he knew nothing of the robbery, and had purchased the property from a negro in good faith, thinking him a responsible person. His actions excited the suspicions of the detectives, and upon being asked where the lace curtains were, Tidwell said he had sent them to a party in Red Oak, Ga., but would have them returned as soon as possible.

Shortly after the discovery of the goods the negro Willis was caught, and upon being confronted with the facts, he admitted his guilt and said he had sold the articles to Tidwell.

In the trial of the case yesterday afternoon Willis entered a plea of guilty, and was promptly sent to jail in default of a $300 bond, to await trial in the superior court.

Tidwell claimed that he was innocent of all knowledge of how Willis came into possession of the silverware, but the evidence brought against him by the officers led the court to the belief that he was implicated in the burglary. He was bound over for receiving and concealing stolen goods, and gave bond in the sum of $150 for his appearance at the fall term of the superior court.

McRae Renominated for Congress.

Little Rock, Ark., July 27.—The democratic convention of the third district at Camden today renominated Hon. Thomas C. McRae for congress.

Blood Poison

W. R. NEWMAN, Staunton, Va. says: "I was afflicted with Contagious Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not reach the disease. At the advice of a friend, I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine and it cured me completely, and for ten years I have never had a sign of the disease to return."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which can eradicate Contagious Blood Poison. It is guaranteed *purely vegetable*. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG HURRICANE TORE PAST ATLANTA

Wind Blew at the Rate of Sixty Miles an Hour Through the City Yesterday.

LASTED ONLY TEN MINUTES

Cause of Rainy Spell in North Georgia Explained by Weather Bureau.

WILL PROBABLY BE OVER SOON

High Barometer in South Florida and Low Barometer in Northwest Cause an Inrush of Air.

A COLD wind resembling in many respects a hurricane, swept over Atlanta yesterday afternoon and gave a chill to all pedestrians so unfortunate as to be on the streets. The hurricane came from the southwesterly direction and was laiden with moisture, the most of which was spent on the already flooded streets of the city and the country around.

The barometer in the office of Weather Prophet Marbury cut up peculiar antics for the space of ten minutes, and after the perambulations of the instrument were over it was seen that the wind for the space of five minutes had sailed over the city at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour, and for one minute during the first of the storm had traveled sixty miles an hour.

Dense and threatening clouds with a dull lead color formed to the west of Atlanta about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and before the traveler on the street had time to take note of them, they were discharging their burden of moisture on his unprotected head and sending along at an astonishing rate a high wind that forced him to cover. The clouds formed with the rapidity seldom seen outside of the tropical belt, and the wind and rain lasted no longer than those common to a hotter climate.

A chat with the weather man, who was about the only person looking for the display of temper on the part of nature, disclosed the fact that the wind storm was altogether local and due to the peculiar conditions of the barometer in this locality.

The cold rain from the southwest came in contact with the warm air of the city, and hence the inrush of the wind storm that looked for a time as though it would demolish everything in its path. Such wind storms in the vicinity of north Georgia are of the rarest occurrence, especially one like that of yesterday which formed quickly and spent itself in the course of ten minutes.

It looked for a time as though some of the less compactly built structures in the city would have to yield to the terrific pressure, and as it was, some of them rocked over to threatening angles with the ground below. Sixty miles an hour for a wind, though it lasts but a minute, is an unpleasant experience to the Atlantan who is used to the most temperate conditions nature is capable of assuming.

The heavy rainfall for the past week, which has puzzled the old prophets not a little, is explained by the weather forecaster as due to an area of high pressure along the Atlantic coast, extending now as far down as south Florida, together with an area of low pressure in the northwest. The low barometer in the northwest always draws in the atmosphere from the region of high barometer, which is now in Florida. This wind is drawn in spirally and circulates from right to left over the course it is traveling, or just opposite to the movement of a watch. The high barometer at present being on the coast and near both the gulf stream and the Atlantic, the atmosphere forced northward is consequently laden with moisture. These winds pass directly over Atlanta and almost every day the crops in the vicinity get the benefit or a more or less heavy rainfall. When the winds strike the range of the Blue Ridge in northern Georgia and Carolina they are forced up, on account of the altitude of the mountains, and as a natural result their burden of moisture is deposited on this side of the tall range. Coming down on the other side of the serrated peaks the wind has been despoiled of the rain and continues on in its northwesterly course cool and dry, making pleasant weather for western Tennessee and Kentucky and the region lying in its track. This indraft of air to the region of low barometer never fails, and when the high barometer is inland, the points between it and the low barometer have cool winds but no rain, whereas if the high area of pressure is on the coast the air rushing to the low barometer is accompanied with rain.

The explanation for the dearth of rain in the desert places of the west can be understood under this theory. All of the deserts will be found to be situated between ranges of tall mountains and most of them literally surrounded by the lofty peaks. Under such natural conditions no matter where the areas of high and low barometer may be, coming from any direction the winds that strike the surrounding mountains are relieved of their moisture, being forced up to pass the barrier and when on the inside of the valley they contain nothing, being only cold or hot according to where they were formd.

The conditions bringing a heavy rainfall to this part of the country will probably not continue many days longer. The low barometer now in the northwest is almost certain to move east and follow the course of the St. Lawrence river out to the Atlantic, as it does in nearly every case.

The normal rainfall for July is 4 62-100 inches, but on the 23d of the month in as short a time as two hours the rain measured a little more than that limit. For the last five days Atlana has had 7 62-100 inches of water fall, and for the month so far 9 32-100 inches.

The greatest rainfall for July ever experienced in this city was in 1887, when for the month it amounted to 14 11-100 inches.

Up to the heavy rain on the 23d of this month the rainfall for the year was more than 14 inches behind, but counting all that has fallen since that day we see that Atlanta is now only 8 2-100 inches short, with a good chance of catching up and ever surpassing the high water mark during the coming dog days.

Vesuvius has been exciting a great deal of interest lately, and a phenomenon of much scientific importance was observed a short time ago. A portion of the southern crust of the vast crater fell in, closing the mouth completely. The heat from the burning lava below caused the soil to become incadescent, and blue and green flames sprang from the center to a height of several yards. This continued some time and meanwhile the heat was concentrating itself at the bottom of the crater. At last a great mass of flame burst out, accompanied by a terrific noise like waves breaking on rocks in a storm. The flames rose to a height of fifty yards and were bright yellow in color.

RAILROAD FAVORS EXTENSION PLAN

Alabama Street Committee Met at the City Hall Yesterday.

PRESIDENT EGAN WAS PRESENT

Gave Every Indication That He Was in Favor of the Plan.

WILL CONFER WITH HIS DIRECTORS

Engineers of Central and City Will Confer on Transfer of Property Values—The Meeting.

THE outlook for the proposed extension of Alabama street is most encouraging. The sub-committee appointed some days ago at the regular meeting of the committee appointed by council held an important session yesterday afternoon in the committee room at the city hall to confer with President Eagan, of the Central road, to ascertain just how his road would co-operate in the materialization of the plan.

While no definite action was taken, yet the attitude of Mr. Eagan was encouraging. He seemed deeply interested in the scheme and acknowledged it would be of great benefit to the Central's property in that vicinity. He requested a copy of the plans drawn up by City Engineer Clayton. He will confer with his engineer and send that engineer to Atlanta to confer with Captain Clayton, and will also bring the matter before the board of directors of the Central railway.

In attempting to create a new street of this character through property of great value already occupied it is a hard problem to equalize values so that all property owners may not lose in the improvement. This is just what the promoters of the plan are trying to do. It will be necessary to transfer certain interests from one lot to another in order to open the street, and it will also be necessary for the Central railroad to donate parts of its lands in that vicinity in order to transfer property interests.

Having not conferred with his directors on the subject, Mr. Eagan was, of course, unable to state whether his company would be willing to donate any land or not. It is thought, though, that there will be no trouble along this line. Mr. Eagan gave every indication of being heartily in favor of the extension, and will report back to the sub-committee just as soon as the engineers can finish their estimates and he can confer with his board of directors.

The engineer of the Central will probably be in Atlanta in the next few days. He and City Engineer Clayton will immediately proceed to adjust property and property values, and on hearing its engineer's report the Central railroad will then conclude what it can do in the matter.

Those present at the meeting were: President Eagan, Mayor Collier, Councilmen Peters and McCullough, Engineer Clayton, Captain Herdrix and Mr. E. P. Black.

IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Some butterflies have as many as 20,000 distinct eyes.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

When the sparrowhawk is swooping down on its prey it cleaves space at the speed of 150 miles an hour.

Two British Guiana stamps, dated 1850, and worth originally 2 cents each, were sold in Berlin not long ago for $5,000.

As to the length of life of fish, it is said that the ordinary carp, if not interfered with, would live about five hundred years.

William Neff, of Colorado, unearthed six baby coyotes on his ranch, and trained them so that they follow him like dogs.

Codfishes weighing twenty-six pounds have been caught lately in the Penobscot river, whence their species disappeared fifty years ago, driven away by sawdust from the lumber mills.

The skin of the reindeer is so impervious to the cold that any one clothed in such a dress, with the addition of a blanket of the same material, may bear the intensest rigors of an Arctic winter's night.

Look Forward, Not Backward.

The past with its successes and failures is past and gone. It offers no opportunities and is closed to all exploiting. It is only the little present that we have absolutely, but the limitless future holds the promise of greatness. We have no more reason to gauge our sentiments or control our actions by dead men's opinions and aphorisms than we have to delve into the past to work out our future salvation. The Monroe doctrine was promulgated decades ago, has been reverenced and glorified, and by many ultra-conservatives held as a binding edict for our governmental policy, not only for the past, but for the present and for all time. This Monroe doctrine has worked admirably and all praise is due for its saving grace. Conditions, however, change, and we must, perforce, change with them. In exacting consistent compliance with the strict spirit of the Monroe doctrine, our country could not expand. America for the Americans is all very well, but we want that America to go enlarge and embrace that our manufactories shall sell their wares to the uttermost parts of the earth; that our merchant marine shall cover the seas, and that the stars and stripes shall be in every port. Isolation is harmful to our interests, and under present conditions, impossible. No sane man believes that we will give back any of our territorial conquests to Spain. We can't give them to any other nation. We are obliged to keep them. They are extremely rich in commercial possibilities. They are gardens of the world agriculturally. Under their fertile surface lies undeveloped mineral wealth of every description. Under our benign government these acquired possessions will quadruple in men and millions in a few years. We are in the grand statehood of nations. We cannot if we would, we should not if we could, ostracise our nation and thus deprive it of the benefits of international comity. Old glory cannot go backward; it ever will go forward. We cannot lag; we must follow it. "Let the dead past bury its dead." We can't see by lights gone out. We must look forward to the glorious future pregnant with prolific promise.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than all druggists who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all affections of the throat, chest and lungs. Call at drug stores and get a trial bottle, 10c, or a regular size for 50c and $1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Steel on Stahlman.

Editor Constitution—My attention has just been called to the fact that in a recent issue of The Constitution you published Mr. Stahlman's open letter to me. I am sorry that I have been down into the whirlpool of this acrimonious debate over the publishing house claim, but as Mr. Stahlman saw proper to indulge in certain personalities that compromise my good name, I must ask you for a little space to reply.

My offense consisted in my saying in The Memphis Commercial-Appeal that if the senate investigation developed that any improper methods were employed to get the bill of the Methodist Publishing house through the senate, then the officials of the church who were connected with the transaction ought to resign and the church ought to refund the money. I said nothing personally unkind of Mr. E. B. Stahlman, but in The Nashville Banner of July 16th he published an open letter addressed to me and full of very caustic sentiments. I answered this letter in The Banner of July 23d. The only thing in Mr. Stahlman's letter that I care to notice in The Constitution is his statement about the note I owe him.

When I came to McKendress church, there being no parsonage, I followed the advice of judicious friends and bought a little home. The friend who was helping me in this purchase afterwards failed, leaving me with unexpected financial obligations to meet. Mr. Stahlman knew my circumstances when he let me have the $300 and I appreciated his kindness. He never called for the payment of the note, but on the contrary, gave me to understand that he did not want to press me and that it would suit him when it was convenient to me. Had he called for the payment and I had evaded or shirked it in any way, he might have had some ground for his censure; but I submit it to any fair-minded person whether it is honorable to make such a use of a private favor. Mr. Stahlman's insinuation that I don't pay my debts is infamously false. By stringent economy, I have been enabled to gradually reduce my obligations and if I could sell my place I could easily square up everything. Yes, I am in debt through no fault of mine, but I will pay every dollar I owe in clean money—clean money, mark you.

These personalities have nothing to do with the merits of the case, and I regret that Major Stahlman felt that it was necessary to introduce them. S. A. STEEL.

Nashville, Tenn., July 25, 1898.

A Veteran Speaks for Himself.

Editor Constitution—It was my pleasure to visit your city during the reunion and I was surprised to see what a great change there had been since the war ended. Atlanta certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which she handled that vast crowd. Her hospitality could not be surpassed. Every one that did not have a good time certainly did not know how to make use of it. I had the pleasure of calling on my old captain, H. C. Mitchell, of your city, and meeting several of my old comrades that I had not seen since the war and one I had not seen since the battle of Gettysburg. I enlisted in June, 1861, when I was fifteen and a half years old. Served through the war in company B, Twentieth Georgia regiment, Benning's brigade, Longstreet's corps. After I was wounded at Gettysburg I captured a sergeant of the Fourth Maine, and made him help me off the battlefield. He said to me if he and I had that matter to settle we would settle it without all that racket. I told him as I was wounded and he was a prisoner, we would come to terms pretty quick. I was the youngest boy in company B and one of eleven that surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse. With my best wishes for The Constitution and Atlanta, I am most truly, an old vet.

J. W. LOKEY.

Columbus Ga., July 26, 1898.

Broughton's Attack on Evans.

From the Rome (Ga.) Argus.

The attack of Rev. L. G. Broughton, Atlanta's new curiosity, upon General C. A. Evans for his not permitting Rev. Tom Dixon, an imported lecturer who is to lecture for the benefit of Rev. Broughton's church, to use the tabernacle which had been decorated and prepared for the confederate reunion, merits the condemnation and severest criticism of all right thinking men. Every good man wants to see the church of God prosper spiritually and by thus prospering spiritually, become more liberal and prosper materially, but when a sensationalist, because he cannot have his way, gives vent to his spleen upon a brother minister, whose career as a Christian minister and a brave soldier is above reproach, we think it is a more opportune time for a revival of religion than for the promulgation of a scheme to make money. Rev. Broughton may denounce wickedness in every form, for that's his business, just so he keeps within the line of veracity; but when he goes to attacking everything and everybody he should remember that he himself is not immaculate. It causes us to think that some folks fight the pope because they themselves are not the pope.

MAY NOT FIGHT IN BUFFALO.

Mayor Diehl Is Opposed To Slugging Between Corbett and McCoy.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 27.—Speaking of the proposed fight between Corbett and McCoy, Mayor Diehl said this afternoon:

"I have never objected to boxing, because as a physician I think it a healthy sport. But when it comes to a brutal prize fight, why then I am against it. It will bring an undesirable element to this city and it will have a bad effect morally. If any attempt should be made to hold a disgraceful prize fight within my jurisdiction I would certainly take steps to stop it."

Clayton County Primary.

Jonesboro, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—In a democratic primary held in Clayton county today for county officers the following ticket was nominated: For representative, A. P. Adamson; clerk, John M. Mundy; sheriff, B. M. Hule; tax receiver, J. E. Smith; tax collector, D. K. Suttles; treasurer, E. L. Hanes; surveyor, W. J. Lee; coroner, George Floyd.

Has Resumed His Practice.

Rome, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—Mr. James B. Nevin, who was forced to give up the captaincy of company H, Second Georgia regiment, on account of ill health, has so far recovered as to resume his law practice.

Alabamians Protest Against Miami.

Montgomery, Ala., July 27.—(Special.)—Adjutant General Ligon today wired to Adjutant General Corbin, of the war department, formally and vigorously protesting against the Alabama troops remaining longer at Miami, Fla. The ill health of the place, as evidenced by the unnatural amount of sickness among the troops there is assigned as the cause for the protest. Miami is Flagler's new boom town, on the extreme southeastern Florida seacoast.

THE FREE LICENSE FOR OLD SOLDIERS

The Tax Committee Has a Peculiar Problem To Solve.

THE LAW IS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Question of How Many Free Licenses May Be Issued to One Man.

COAL AND WOOD MEN WANT MONEY BACK

Were Required To Pay License in Advance and Now Ordinance Is Repealed—Free Licenses.

THE tax committee of city council met in regular session at the city hall yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance and several matters of importance were considered, chief among which was the system of licensing old confederate soldiers without expense.

The state law prohibits municipalities from collecting license fees from crippled or indigent soldiers who wish to engage in various pursuits, and the question arose yesterday afternoon as to whether one soldier may be allowed to carry on more than one business free of charge under the state law.

The large majority of the old veterans have very small establishments and many are unable to support even these, but License Inspector Hunter, in his daily pilgrimages, ran upon one confederate soldier in Atlanta who is running a theater, a hotel and a livery stable without paying a cent into the city treasury. In other words, he is saving exactly $275 per annum as a result of the state law.

The tax committee referred the matter to Assistant City Attorney Pendleton yesterday afternoon, who will investigate the state statue and report whether one man may be allowed more than one license. The question is one of importance, as it will probably largely affect confederate veterans all over the state.

Will Not Refund Money.

Several weeks ago council passed an ordinance requiring coal and wood dealers to pay their year's license in advance. This worked a great hardship on many of the smaller dealers, they said, as they had to borrow the money.

Three weeks ago council repealed the ordinance, and those who paid a full year's license are now wanting their money refunded for the three quarters unexpired. One of the dealers appeared before the tax committee yesterday afternoon for this purpose, but the committee decided not to refund any of the money, as seventy-seven dealers had paid in advance and they would probably all want their money refunded, which would entail no end of trouble on the city clerk.

The committee also decided to stop granting as many free licenses as in the past. At every meeting of late dozens of unfortunate men and women have been present with various tales of woe to prove they deserved the municipal charity. It has been found, it is said, that a great many of the applicants are not worthy, and the committee will grant very few free licenses in the future.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

Mrs. PATRICK DANEHY, West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GERTIE DUNKIN, Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

TRAVELERS TO THE WEST

COLORADO, UTAH, NEBRASKA, PACIFIC COAST, PUGET SOUND,

Should visit the **Omaha Exposition.**

Burlington Route

Stop-overs of five days allowed by deposit of one-way and round-trip tickets beyond.

Burlington Route, best line to Omaha. Wide Vestibuled trains, commencing May 28th

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—J. H. Ewing, administrator of estate of Baskin Miller, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

July7 3m thur

SLUMP IN STOCKS.

Market Was Very Active Shortly the Opening.

SCORED A SHARP ADVANCE

There Was Heavy Realizing Later, Resulting in Sharp Declines—London Bought About 15,000 Shares.

New York, July 27.—Nearly all the strength and activity in today's stock market was confined to the first hour. At the opening there was a rush to buy as a result of orders placed with commission houses this morning on the announcement that Spain had addressed the United States government with a request for peace. This early demand was fed quite freely by realizing sales which held prices back to within a small fraction above last night, and even dragged them below last night's level on active profit-taking. But these orders to realize were quite confidently and aggressively absorbed, and the demand was still unsatisfied. The market was apparently embarked on a sustained upward movement when Sugar began to pause after an advance of nearly 2 points which resulted in dislodging heavy covering orders. Very large blocks of the stock, many of them of 1,000 shares and upward, were taken on the advance. But after touching 141 support seemed to be withdrawn and a steady stream was poured upon the market for the rest of the day. Several times the price steadied and rallied slightly only to make a renewed downward plunge, each successive decline dislodging heavy stop loss orders. The price dropped over 4 points from the top and rallied only feebly at the close. The slump was accompanied by rumors of unloading for inside interests with a view to retirement. The demoralization in Sugar unsettled the whole list and put a stop to the upward movement for the rest of the day. The decline in the general market was desultory and was not accompanied by heavy offerings. It was very obvious, however, that professional traders realized to a large extent at the opening on the peace news, and they probably viewed with complacency the subsequent reaction, offering opportunity to buy back stocks at a lower level. Declines from the best reached a point or over in most of the prominent stocks, and net losses in some cases are as much as a point. The announcement during the day of the engagement of a small amount of gold in London for import had no effect. The transaction was regarded as of a special character, exchange not yet being considered at the gold import point. Sterling exchange in fact rallied ½c in the actual rate today. Conditions in the money market remained unchanged.

Railroad bonds continue to be absorbed on a large scale, recent issues of 4 percent for re-organization purposes being the favorites. Total sales $5,195,000.

There was continued large demand for new government 4s today when issued, very large individual blocks being taken above 104.

United States new 4s advanced 1 per cent, the 5c coupon ⅛ and the 3s ⅛ per cent on bid price.

Total sales of stocks today 366,000 shares, including 13,000 Atchison preferred, 4,465 Louisville and Nashville, 3,022 Southern preferred, 6,360 Tobacco, 101,425 Sugar, 4,287 Tennessee Coal and Iron, 10,455 Rubber, 4,474 Western Union.

Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent; last loan at 1¼ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent

Sterling exchange firmer with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85¼ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills $4.82½.

Silver certificates 58¾@59½c.
Bar silver 58¾c.
Mexican dollars 45c.
Government bonds strong.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅛	St. Paul	100
do preferred	34⅞	do preferred	151¼
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅛	St. Paul & Om	83⅛
Canada Pacific	84⅛	do preferred	150
Canada Southern	53⅛	St. P. & M. M.	159
Central Pacific	15¼	Southern Pacific	19⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	Southern R'y	8⅛
Chicago & Alton	160	do preferred	31⅛
C., B. & Q.	106	Texas & Pacific	12⅛
Chi. & E. Ill	56	Union Pacific pfd	61⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	41⅛	U. P., Den. & Gulf	5⅛
do do pref.	85	Wabash	5⅛
Del. & Hudson	107⅛	do preferred	19
Del., Lack. & W'n	152½	Wheeling & L. Erie	1⅜
Del. & R. G.	13⅛	do preferred	10⅛
do preferred	50⅛	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13⅛	Adams Express	101
do 1st preferred	35⅛	American Express	136
Fort Wayne	170	United States	40
Great Northern pref	129	Wells Fargo	119
Hocking Valley	5	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	105⅛	A. Cot. Oil	23⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	14⅛	do preferred	78⅛
do preferred	71	American Spirits	12
Lake Shore	189½	do preferred	35⅛
Louisville & Nash	53⅛	Am. Tobacco	120⅜
Manhattan L	106⅛	do preferred	127
Met. Street R'y	151⅛	Peoples Gas	99⅛
Michigan Central	105⅛	Consolidated Gas	190⅛
Minn. & St. L.	28	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref.	88⅛	Colo. F. & Iron	20⅛
Missouri Pacific	35⅛	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	26	Gen. Electric	39
Mo., K. & T.	11	Illinois Steel	56
do preferred	34⅛	La Clede Gas	51
Chicago, Ind. & L.	10	Lead	35
do preferred	37⅛	do preferred	100¼
N. J. Central	89⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	12
N. Y. Central	118	Pacific Mail	29⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13	Pullman Palace	209
do do 1st pref.	65	Silver Certificates	58⅛
do do 2d pref.	35	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5⅛
Norfolk & West	14	Sugar	137
North American Co.	6⅛	do preferred	113
Northern Pacific	29⅛	T. C. & I	25⅛
do preferred	71⅛	U. S. Leather	7
Ontario & Western	15	do preferred	66⅛
Ore. R. & Nav	48⅛	U. S. Rubber	32⅛
Ore. Short Line	29	do preferred	91⅛
Pittsburg	170	Western Union	92⅛
Reading	17⅛	Northwestern	130⅛
Rock Island	96⅛	do preferred	174
St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	C. G. W.	15⅛
do do pref	61		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	125⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	116
do coupon	126⅛	N. J. Cent. 5s	111
U. S. 4s	110	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	111	do 4s	102
do 2ds	97	Northern Pac. 1sts	112⅛
U. S. 5s reg	111⅛	do 3s	65⅛
do 5s coupon	112⅛	do 4s	99½
District 3 65s	116⅛	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	122
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	142⅛
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	117⅛
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111
Atchison 4s	95⅛	do 4s	95⅛
do adj. 4s	70⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	128
Canada So. 2nds	108⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	104⅛
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	86⅛	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	114⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	102
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	82⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	110	Rio Grande W. 1sts	89
D. & R. G. 4s	95⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	89⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅛	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	118
Erie Gen. 4s	73⅛	St. Paul Consols 7s	145
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	73⅛	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Gen. Elec. 5s	104⅛	do 5s	116½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	104	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	95
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110⅛	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	71⅛
do con. 6s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	91⅛
Iowa C. 1sts	102	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	108⅛
Kan. P. Con. t. r.		do Rg. 2nds	42⅛
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.		Union Pac. 1sts	
La. new consols 4s	103⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	72⅛
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88⅛	Wab. 1st 5s	110⅛
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	90⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	63⅛	West Shore 4s	109
do 4s	90	Virginia centuries	72
		do deferred	4

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 27.—The market broadened materially with sales over 321,000 shares, and average net advance ½ per cent in industrials and railroads. The general impression is that there are some new strong interests in the market. Spain has formally sued for peace and prospects of the end of the war are in sight. This is expected to stimulate public interest in stocks. The advance in Sugar is undoubtedly due to operations by a pool. Sugar insiders apparently are not interested. The newspapers predict a squeeze of Manhattan shorts. There is some evidence of a revival of the bull movement in Atchison securities. No result from the Anthracite coal meeting. Looks as if it is to be continued. Buying of Burlington and Ohio is attributed to reorganization interest in connection with the payment of the first assessment on stock. Some indication of gold imports not far off. It is estimated that the Southern railway earned 1 per cent on the preferred stock for the year ending June 30th last. Arbuckle's people claim that they will revolutionize the Sugar business with a new machine which carefully quarters and packs sugar in small packages with great exactness and economy, and expect to make package sugar as popular as package coffee.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 27.—Peace, that long looked for "Will-o'-the-wisp," was corralled yesterday after the president issued his official bulletin. London, who always jumps at conclusions, started the ball rolling before we were out of bed by bidding our stocks up 1@1⅛ per cent per share, but when the shrewd yanks analyzed the situation, the horizon was not quite so rosy to their view, with the many weeks and perhaps months of delay incidental to fully arranging details. Our market opened slightly higher for the gangers and lower for the industrials, but good buying in Sugar rushed prices to 141, Content buying 25,000 shares to cover belated shorts. After this demand become satisfied the market ruled dull with a reactionary tendency, which caught many stop orders in Sugar and caused prices later to seem quite weak. The closing was weak around bottom figures. We advise buying People's Gas around present prices for a sharp upturn.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, July 27.—While nothing definite will be known for a few days relative to peace negotiations, the character of the various dispatches from Washington indicates the conclusion of a peace treaty in the near future. However, it appears that crop and weather accounts are the all-important factor at present. The situation continues bullish nevertheless. The decline in exchange is believed to foreshadow gold imports, and money is plentiful at about the lowest rates ever known.

The Southern and Pacific stocks continue to be favored. The yearly statement of the Southern railway shows an increase of $369,155 and indicates that a 1 per cent dividend can be paid on the preferred stock and a fair surplus carried over.

Now that the short interest in Sugar is thought to have been largely eliminated from the market, traders generally predict that Manhattan will come next. The short interest in the latter is abnormally large, and it is said that developments in the near future will compel it to seek cover.

All the Flower stocks are again attempting to break into prominence. The chances for Rock Island being put on a 6 per cent basis are quite favorable, inasmuch as earning prospects are fully up to those of last year.

The London market for American securities, while ragged and irregular, was buoyant, gains extending in some instances to 1 per cent, while in other cases there were declines of ⅛@⅜. The foreign element today had buying orders for about 15,000 shares of various stocks. The demand shortly after the opening was very active, but it was met by heavy blocks on realizing.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.	Tuesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
do. preferred	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	34⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	139¾	141	136¾	137	139⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	42¼
C., B. & Q.	106⅝	107¼	106	106	106⅜
People's Gas	98⅜	100⅛	99⅜	99⅜	99⅞
Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	53⅞	54¼
D., L. & W.	153	153	152½	152½	153
Erie	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
Edison Gen. Elec.	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	39⅛
Amer'n Tobacco	122	122¼	120⅛	120⅜	121⅜
Jersey Central	91	91⅛	89⅛	89⅛	90⅛
Lake Shore				189½	189½
National Lead	35⅛	36	35	35	35⅛
L. & N.	54⅛	54⅜	53½	53½	53⅜
Missouri Pacific	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35½	35⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅜	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Northwestern	131¼	132⅛	130⅛	131	130⅛
Southern Railway	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
do preferred	31½	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	72	72	70⅜	71⅛	71⅛
New York Central	118⅛	119	118	118	118⅛
Omaha	84⅛	84⅜	83⅜	83⅜	84⅛
Pacific Mail	29⅜	30	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
Reading	18	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
Rock Island	97¼	97⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
St. Paul	100⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100	100⅛
Union Pac. pref.	61⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	24¼	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
Western Union	93⅜	93⅜	92⅜	92⅜	93
Am'n Spirits Co.	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	11⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	67⅛	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67⅛
Manhattan	106⅛	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛

Post's Financial Cable.

New York, July 27.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here seem stagnant. Investments are dull on the continued foreign decline of gold.

Americans opened good. The commencement of gold exports to New York attracted much attention. Prices closed under the best. At present the general operations are through Canadian banks, but it is understood that New York is the destination of the metal.

Spanish 4s rose to 40 on peace prospects, but closed nearly a point below the best.

The discount rate has risen in consequence 5-16@1⅝ per cent.

Foreign Finances.

London, July 27.—Closing: Consols for money 110 15-16; consols for the account 111. Mexican ordinary 2⅛, new 4s 65¼.

Bar silver easy at 27£d per ounce.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1⅛ per cent; three months bills 1½@1⅝.

Gold bars 77c. 10½d.

Paris, July 27.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 15 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103½	Atl'nta 4s	103
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	104	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110½	Columbus 5s	103
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	112	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	103
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	115	Newn'n 6s, L. D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	108	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col. S. C. grd'd 1s & 4s, 1910	85
		Ala. Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	114
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1900	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	187½	Aug. & Sav	93
Southwestern	94	A. & W. P.	103
		do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Prime on the Crops.

From The New York Stockholder.

Chicago, July 23, 1898.—I take up the story of the passing of the crop season where I left off just a week ago today, July 16th. Sunday came to us with a delightful temperature and Monday and Tuesday brought us some local rains. At the time they were thought to have been very copious and very general, but as is usual in a dry season, except in a very few localities they were only enough to lay the dust and wash off the corn leaves.

Corn has not made much progress this week. To say the best we can about it, it has barely held its own.

We have our two largest surplus corn states in Iowa and Nebraska, where the crop seems to maintain its highest average, and we have very few complaints of rought or damage to crop from this area.

When we have said this we have said all that we can about a favorable outlook for the corn crop. It has made no improvement this week in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. Indiana, however, has held its own pretty well. Ohio the same.

The temperature in the corn belt this week has been below the average for the season of the year, and the nights have been particularly cool. The ground needs copious rains for the nex two or three weeks in the corn belt. Corn is all tasseled out and will commence to ear next week.

We are well into the oat harvest. In fact, some new oats has been received at grain centers. They are without exception light in weight and poor in quality. The yield also is very disappointing. We are not likely to have any large movement of oats during August.

As to the spring wheat crop its general condition is good. Harvesting will commence next week in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. No matter whether the crop is big or little, prices high or low, in September the movement of wheat is generally more than the railroads can handle.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, July 27.—Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance; ruled generally firmer on covering and investment demand, following favorable European and Brazilian cables and better feeling in spot market; some investment demand reported, but business mostly covering and switching; closed barely steady and unchanged to 5 points net higher; sales 26,750 bags, including August 5.45@5.50; September 5.60. Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6; No. 7 jobbing 6½; mild moderately active; Cordova 8½@15. Fair business but no details given.

Sugar, raw firm; fair refining 3⅛; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛; refined firm.

New Orleans, July 27.—Sugar steady and firm; open kettle 3@4⅛; centrifugal 4 11-16; yellow 4⅛@5⅝; seconds 2⅛@4. Molasses easy; centrifugal 4@11.

FEELING IMPROVED

Directly the Result of Less Favorable Crop and Weather News.

HEAVY RAINS ARE REPORTED

Complaints of Rust, Shedding, Too Much Moisture and Lack of Cultivation Were Plentiful.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 7-16d.
New York—Quiet and steady; middling 6 1-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 11-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 5⅞c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Memphis—Dull; middling 5¾c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6c.
Charleston—Quiet; no quotations.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5 11-16c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Wednesday's Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	5 83	5 89	5 88	5 89-90	5 79-80
August	5 80	5 88	5 84	5 88	5 78-79
September	5 88	5 91	5 88	5 90-91	5 82-83
October	5 87	5 94	5 87	5 93-94	5 85-86
November	5 91	5 97	5 91	5 96-97	5 88-89
December	5 97	6 00	5 94	5 99-00	5 91-92
January	5 98	6 04	5 97	6 03-04	5 94-95
February	6 01	6 08	6 01	6 07-08	5 98-99
March	6 04	6 11	6 04	6 11-12	6 01-02
April					
May					
June					

Closed steady.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 27.—There is no radical change in the market for cotton and woolens today. The former remains quiet. The latter shows a slight gain in activity in that there is a more general prevalence of shopping, if not actual buying. The buyers in town are, in the aggregate, still small in number. In jobbing centers there is a very fair day by day business coming forward. Staple cottons show continued quiet results in the main. Print cloths are quiet and somewhat less firm. Extras are still quoted at 2c. Odd goods are quiet and featureless. The printed and woven colored cotton goods market shows no change worthy of note.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	328	360	1783	1640	263067	108341
Monday	903	802	1871	200	269488	114015
Tuesday	2166	435	6377	1437	265171	112104
Wednesday	1303	530	2929	3012	264193	107756
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	4800	2127	11990	6419		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June		December	5 67
July		January	5 71
August	5 58	February	5 74
September	5 56	March	5 78
October	5 58	April	
November	5 62	May	

Closed steady.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, July 27.—The better feeling in the cotton market today resulted directly from less favorable crop and weather news. Further heavy rains were reported in the Mississippi valley and points east of that region, which led shorts to fear heavy shedding and a late crop should not dry weather set in very soon. Complaints of rust, shedding, too much moisture in sections and lack of cultivation were plentiful. The market opened steady with quotations 1 to 3 points higher and continued to advance as the session progressed on active short covering, moderate Liverpool buying and purchases for investment account. The English news was of bullish purport, a feature being a report that spinners were apprehensive of an upturn and were buying spot cotton freely. Routine news was almost entirely disregarded, traders giving most of their time to the discussion of the crop situation.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 27.—The cotton market showed some signs of revival today and opened at 2 points advance over previous close. Liverpool cables showed 2½ points advance in futures with spots 3 7-16d; sales 10,000 bales; tone firm. After opening the market continued its upward course and added 3 points to opening prices. The reports from all sections of the belt continue very favorable, and the prospects are that this year's crop will rival last year's in size.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 27.—Liverpool cables reported futures 2-64d higher, closing firm; spot demand good; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 7-16d. Reports received there of bad weather throughout the south was the principal cause of the advance. The New York market opened with an advance of 3@4 points over yesterday's close, which uncovered quite a line of August cotton, resulting in shorts bidding that option up 4@5 points, other deliveries sympathizing. Some liquidation caused a reaction of 2@3 points, but toward the close the demand improved, the final sales being at the best price of the day at a gain of 6@8 points over yesterday. The continued rainy spell throughout the cotton belt is disposed to make the bear crowd a little more cautious.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 27.—Presumably under the influence of pacific rumors, Liverpool gave a more encouraging opening than had been expected, and in consequence our market began with a better tone after the call. Buying of August gave that position increased strength, the notices for delivery which were in circulation having evidently been anticipated. The market was without any influence. Prospects continue good, but the feeling abroad is gaining strength apparently on the possibility of an early cessation of hostilities. During the afternoon the steadiness developed in a better feeling and the market advanced with the demand well sustained to the close. New crop deliveries were sought for and the supply was limited. The comparative low prices make sellers chary.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, July 27, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate with prices steadier; middling uplands 3 7-16; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 2,000; American none.

Futures opened quiet and steady with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close	
July		3 23	Sellers
July and August	3 21-64	3 23	"
August and September	3 21-64	3 22	Buyers
September and October	3 20-64	3 21	"
October and November	3 19-64	3 20	"
November and December	3 18-64	3 19	"
December and January	3 18-64	3 19	"
January and February	3 18-64	3 19½	Sellers
February and March		3 20	Buyers
March and April	3 20-64	3 21	Sellers

Futures closed firm.

New York, July 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,458 bales; middling uplands 6 1-16; gulf 6 5-16; net receipts none; gross 972; stock 99,732.

New Orleans, July 27.—Cotton steady; sales 1,100; middling 5⅝; receipts 151; stock 81,671.

Galveston, July 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; receipts 150; stock 18,548.

Mobile, July 27.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 7; stock 3,448.

Savannah, July 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5⅝; sales 9; receipts 38; stock 9,498.

Charleston, July 27.—Cotton quiet; no quotations; stock 4,621.

Wilmington, July 27.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; stock 6,637.

Norfolk, July 27.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅞; receipts 870; stock 16,555.

Baltimore, July 27.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅜; receipts 218; stock 13,945.

Boston, July 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 6 1-16; receipts net 50; gross 304.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 5-16; receipts 30; stock 9,532.

Memphis, July 27.—Cotton dull; middling 5¾; sales 100; receipts 237; stock 23,012.

Augusta, July 27.—Cotton steady; middling 6 1-16; sales 100; receipts 24; stock 9,540.

Houston, July 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; sales 93; receipts 21; stock 5,471.

St. Louis, July 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; sales 23; receipts 700; shipments 998; stock 31,687.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, July 27—Flour, all wheat, first patent $5.75; second patent $4.50; straight 4.00; fancy 3.75; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, no regular quotations. Corn, white 52c; mixed 51c. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof —c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy small bales 80c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 80c; small sacks 82c. Shorts $1.05. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $5@90c; ready $1.15@1.25. Grits $1.5.

New York, July 27—Flour weak and lower. Wheat, spot weak; No. 2 red 73; options closed 1@1⅛c lower; No. 2 red July 74; September 69⅛. Corn, spot weak; No. 2 39⅛; options closed ⅛c lower; July 37⅛; September 38⅛. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 27½; options closed ⅛c lower; July—; September 28⅛.

St. Louis, July 27—Flour dull and easy. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red in elevator 69 bid; track 69@71; July 68; September 63⅛ bid. Corn dull; No. 2 cash 38 bid; July 33 asked; September 33⅝ asked. Oats nominal; No. 2 cash in elevator 24½; track 25; July 24; September 20⅛ bid.

Chicago, July 27—Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat new 63@75. No. 2 red 70. No. 2 corn 34⅛@34⅛; No. 2 yellow 34⅛@34⅜. No. 2 oats 25@25⅛; No. 2 white 29@29⅛; No. 3 white f o b 27@28. No. 2 rye 43⅛.

Cincinnati, July 21—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 67⅛@68. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 36⅛. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 27.

Provisions.

Atlanta, July 27—Clear ribs boxed sides 6⅝c; clear sides 6⅜; ice-cured bellies 7⅛c. Sugar-cured hams 9⅛@11c; California 7⅛c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6⅜c; second quality 6c; compound 5.

St. Louis, July 27—Pork lower; standard mess jobbing $9.25. Lard lower; prime steam $5.10; choice $5.20. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.75; extra short clear $6.25; ribs $6.40; shorts 6.50. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.25; extra short clear $5.75; ribs $5.87½; shorts $6.00.

Chicago, July 27—Pork $9.35@9.40. Lard $5.35@5.45. Short rib sides, loose, $5.25@5.65. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed $5.75@5.90.

New York, July 27—Lard weak; western steam $5.55; July $5.57; refined weak. Pork easy; family $11.75@12.50.

Cincinnati, July 27—Lard easier at $5.25. Bulk meats steady at $5 50. Bacon steady at $6.46.

Groceries.

Atlanta, July 27—Roasted coffee $11 30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅝c; New Orleans white 5⅛; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7⅛c; choice 6⅛@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11⅛c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, July 27—Turpentine firm at 23⅛; sales 778 casks; receipts 1,763. Rosin firm; sales 1,721 bbls; receipts 5,458; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.60; windowglass $1.75; waterwhite $1.85.

Charleston, July 27—Turpentine firm at 23⅛; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, July 27—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 23@23½. Tar firm at $1.30. Crude turpentine firm at $1.00@1.60.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, July 27—Apples, none on the market. Lemons, choice $4 00@4.50; fancy $5.00@5.50. Oranges, California seedling $3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11⅛c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3⅛.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, July 27—Eggs 10c. Butter, western creamery 16@18c; fancy Tennessee 11⅛@12½c; choice 8c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 14@15c; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 17½@20c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, new crop, $1.00@1.25 per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 75c@$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, July 27.—Cattle declined 10c. Choice steers $5.25@5.75; medium $4.80@4.95; beef steers $4.25@4.75; stockers and feeders $3.50@4.75; bulls $3.00@4.25; cows and heifers $3.00@4.00; calves $3.50@7.00; western steers $4.30@5.30; Texas $2.50@3.00.

Hogs fell off fully 10c. Fair to choice $3.90@4.05; packers $3.70@3.87½; butchers $3.70@4.00; mixed $3.70@3.95; light $3.70@3.97½; pigs $2.90@3.80.

Sheep higher. Good to prime lambs $5.60@6.25; common to good sheep $3.40@4.00; natives $4.60@5.00; rams $2.00@3.00; Texas sheep $3.75@4.40; westerns $4.00@4.40.

Receipts—Cattle 15,500; hogs 32,000; sheep 15,000.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, July 27.—Liverpool came lower and this, combined with favorable conditions for the movement of the new crop, encouraged the bears to pursue tactics similar to those of yesterday. On the decline around the opening, numerous stop-loss orders were reached and the execution of these added materially to the weakness. July sold down to 69c in the first few minutes and owing to this decline millers flooded the market with buying orders for the cash article, and July was rapidly bid up to 71⅛c. Shorts became timid and covered freely on the advance. In consequence the distant futures recovered materially. Receipts in Chicago 130 cars, all new. Northwest receipts small at 82 cars, against 310 last year. Foreign crop advices continued favorable, good weather being reported in Russia, France and Roumania. The Italian crop was estimated at 120,000,000 bushels, as compared with 88,000,000 bushels last year. Local temperament inclined to favor the bears, and at times the selling was quite aggressive, the southwest and St. Louis particularly disposing of fair-sized quantities, again presumably on prospective larger receipts. July wheat could not hold the recovery, and with a decline of over a cent in this delivery the market leaped into dullness, and for a time there was a series of narrow movements in the wheat pit.

There were sufficient rains last night, together with predictions of more showers today to start corn lower. There still remained enough dry territory west of the Mississippi river, however, to afford the bulls some encouragement. As a result the tone ruled easy with selling orders from districts which had rain and buying orders from such as had none.

The weakness in wheat had some influence at the moment. The Nebraska state board of agriculture says there is no need of any unusual alarm about corn in that state.

Oats followed corn. Trading was characterized by quietness generally, and a lack of interest was manifest.

Provisions started firm on heavy purchasing for account of packers. This advance was soon overcome by the weakness in the grain markets. Lower prices for hogs at the yards also depressed prices of the product.

Paine Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, July 27.—Liverpool's continued demoralization and decline of 2¼d from yesterday's closing figure was not calculated to encourage the badly frightened bulls of our market; in fact, the bears are more bearish, and the former bulls are becoming rampant bears and predicting 50c, whereas $1.25 was not too high a few short weeks ago. While this condition of affairs exists and the farmer continues to ship his crop we see no hope for wheat except perhaps a slight rally of a point or so whenever the market gets too much oversold. The market continued weak and closed at the lowest price on this crop.

Corn was also weak on good rains throughout the corn belt.

Provisions were very weak on reports of yellow fever and fear that it would spread upon the troops being returned from Santiago.

Puts—September wheat 63⅞, 64⅛, 64.
Calls—September wheat 65⅛.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.
Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, 75c to $1.
New Irish potatoes, $2.50 to $2.75.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Cantaloupes, per barrel, $1 to $1.50.
Watermelons, $35 to $50 car.
Peaches, 25 to 50c.
Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.

Are You Dyspeptic?

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

A FOREIGN BREAK

Resulted in a Weak and Lower Wheat Market Yesterday.

LOSS WAS ONLY FRACTIONAL

Corn Left Off 5-8c Lower and Oats Lost 1-8 to 1-4c—Provisions Declined 15 to 25c.

Chicago, July 27.—A break at Liverpool and Antwerp weakened wheat here today. September closed ⅝@¼c lower, and December ¼@⅞ down. Corn left off ⅝c lower. Oats lost ⅛@¼c. Pork declined 25c and lard and ribs 15c each.

With a slump at Liverpool and favorable weather wheat started at a decline. September, which closed yesterday at 67¼c, opened at from 65 to 65⅛c and settled to 64⅝c before all the early offerings could be absorbed. July started at ¼c decline, the first sale being at 70c, and before it did better it sold 1c lower, selling at 69c. A demand for a small quantity of July soon divulged how little was for sale upon the appearance by any legitimate demand. From 69c there was an immediate jump to 71¼c. The trading sentiment was bearish and everyone seemed to be on the selling side. About the only demand was from shorts who had a satisfactory profit and bought it on the decline to secure it. The export inquiry was aroused to greater activity by the decline in price. New York reported a considerable quantity sold to the continent. This caused a slight rally near the close, but partly failed of effect on account of a decline at Antwerp of 2@5c bushel on reported enormous yields throughout the continent. Chicago receipts were 150 cars, compared with 140 a year ago. The contrast between this and last year's arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth was as striking as ever, numbering 82 cars today, against 310 a year ago. The clearances from Atlantic ports amounted in wheat and flour to 175,000 bushels. September opened ⅛@¼c lower at 65@65⅛c, down to 64⅝c, up 65¼c, reacted to 64¼c, then firmed up to 64½@64⅝c at the close. December started ⅛@½c down at 65@65⅜c, declined to 64⅝c, then up to 64¼c asked, the closing figure. July closed at 70c.

The heaviness of wheat was felt in the corn pit, and had a tendency to depress the latter. Generous rains fell in various sections, but the weather was still very dry and hot in some important regions of the corn-growing country. The general sentiment was bearish, and indications of unloading by a prominent long started the entire fraternity in a similar proceeding. On the break the country west of the Missouri did some buying, and there was a slight rally. September opened ¼@¼c lower at 34¼@34⅜c, firmed up to 34½c, declined to 33⅞c, then rose to 34c asked at the close.

Oats were firm early on the immediate demand for the cash article. Later prices sagged with corn. September closed ⅛c down at 20½c, up to 20⅝c, reacted to 20¼c, then firmed up to 20⅜@20½c, the closing price.

Outside buying started provisions rather steady. Then prices collapsed on the decline in the other markets. Commission houses sold freely. September opened unchanged to 2½c lower at $9.60@9.62½, sold up to $9.75, dropped to $9.27½, then recovered to $9.37½, the closing figure. September lard started unchanged at $5.52½, rose to $5.57½, declined to $5.35, then advanced to $5.37½ asked at the close. September ribs began unchanged at $5.52½, sold up to $5.55@5.57½, fell off to $5.32½ and closed at $5.37½.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 130 cars; Corn, 400 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 31,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	70	71¼	69	70
September	65⅛	65¼	64⅛	64⅝
December	65⅜	65⅜	64⅝	64¾
Corn—				
July	34¼	34½	34	34
September	34¼	34½	33⅞	34
December	34⅞	35	34⅜	34½
May	37⅛	37¼	36⅝	36¾
Oats—				
July	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
September	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½
May	23⅜	23½	23	23⅛
Mess Pork—				
July	9.55	9.55	9.30	9.30
September	9.60	9.75	9.27½	9.37½
Lard—				
September	5.52½	5.57½	5.35	5.37½
October	5.57½	5.60	5.40	5.40
Short Ribs—				
September	5.52½	5.52½	5.35	5.37½
October	5.57½	5.60	5.37½	5.40

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	7,900	8,300
Wheat, bushels	118,500	3,200
Corn, bushels	390,300	140,900
Oats, bushels	280,200	19,400
Rye, bushels	20,600	
Barley, bushels	4,500	

Bids Wanted.

The stockholders of the Atlanta Tabernacle Association, having decided to liquidate the company, ask for bids on the lumber, etc., in the tabernacle building, corner Church and Williams streets. Bids may be submitted for the entire property or for parts of the property.

1. Bids are asked for the building, seats, platform, doors, windows and shutters.
2. Bids may be made only on seats and platform.
3. On the framing of the building.
4. On the weatherboarding or boxing of the building.
5. On windows, doors and shutters of the building.
6. On the stoves and piping in the building.

All parties must have their bids in by 12 o'clock Tuesday, August 2d. Terms cash, or satisfactory paper. The directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The party buying the property will have the month of August to remove the building.

All bids must be addressed to Rev. M. J. Cofer, P. O. box 484, Atlanta, Ga.

7-28 thr sun

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Georgia, Fulton County—In pursuance to a decree of foreclosure granted by his honor, W. T. Newman, on the 22d day of July, 1898, in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in the case of James Merrihew vs. Cornelius Jordan and C. J. Simmons, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at 11 o'clock on the 25th day of August, 1898, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, all the following described lot or parcel of land, situated in the city of Atlanta, a part of land lot seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth (14) district of originally Henry, but now Fulton county, Georgia: commencing forty-seven (47) feet west from the corner of Luckie and Cone streets on the north side of Luckie street; running thence west forty (40) feet to Mrs. Watt's line; thence north, along Mrs. Watt's line, one hundred (100) feet; thence east, parallel with Luckie street, forty (40) feet to J. W. English's line; thence south one hundred (100) feet to the starting point on Luckie street, being the lot known as No. 51 Luckie street.

W. W. GAINES,
Commissioner.

july 28 aug 4 11 18 25

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BOARD four to six dollars per week. Shady grounds; comfortable rooms; verandas; cold, pure water; healthy; cool. "Piedmont," Gainesville, Ga.

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The handsomest, most exclusive and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course. R. T. DUNLOP.

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Investment Securities.

NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of DeKalb county, Georgia, granted at the July term, 1898, and special order authorizing the sale of the land of H. H. Green, deceased, on the premises in the county where the land lies, will be sold on the premises in the said county of Fulton, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in August, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described lands of said deceased, in land lot 82 and 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, improved and known as Nos. 55, 63, 67, 71, 75, 77, on Jones avenue; also lot on Gray street, improved and known as No. 45 Gray street, now platted and will be sold in eight separate lots, as follows: Lot one, beginning on the northwest corner of Mangum street and Jones avenue, thence west on Jones avenue 35 feet, and extending back north same width one hundred and eighteen feet, vacant. Lot 2, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue thirty-five feet west from Mangum street, thence west on Jones avenue 71 feet to Beard's line, and extending back north same width one hundred and eighteen feet, improved, known as No. 55 Jones avenue; lot 3, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue 159 feet west from Mangum street, thence west on Jones avenue forty feet, and extending back north same width one hundred feet, improved, known as No. 63 Jones avenue. Lot 4, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue 199 feet west from Mangum street, thence west on Jones avenue 46 feet and extending back north same width one hundred feet, improved, known as No. 67 Jones avenue. Lot 5, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue 245 feet west from Mangum street, thence west on Jones avenue 43 feet and extending back north same width one hundred feet, improved, known as No. 71 Jones avenue. Lot 6, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue 288 feet west on Jones avenue 41 feet, and extending back north same width one hundred feet, improved, known as No. 75 Jones avenue. Lot 7, beginning on the north side of Jones avenue 329 feet west from Mangum street, thence west on Jones avenue 46 feet, and extending back north one hundred feet, improved, known as No. 77 Jones avenue. Lot 8, beginning on the east side of Gray street 50 feet north from Bush street, thence north on Gray street 50 feet and extending back east same width 100 feet, more or less, improved and known as No. 45 Gray street. Sold for distribution. Terms cash.

JOHN W. GREEN,
Administrator of H. H. Green's estate.

july 7-14 21 28 thur

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RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect July 6th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	†18	Chattanooga	[illegible]
†8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	†16	Brunswick	[illegible]
†75	Washington	5 10 am	†16	Columbus, Ga.	[illegible]
†26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	†35	Birmingham	[illegible]
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	†12	Richmond	[illegible]
†21	Fort Valley	10 20 am	†7	Chattanooga	[illegible]
†9	Macon	10 40 am	†8	Macon	[illegible]
†9	Columbus	10 40 am	20	Norcross	[illegible]
†38	Birmingham	11 30 am	†38	Washington	[illegible]
†10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	†9	Chattanooga	[illegible]
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	†37	Birmingham	[illegible]
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†10	Macon	[illegible]
†15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	†10	Columbus	[illegible]
†11	Richmond	9 00 pm	†22	Fort Valley	[illegible]
†7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	[illegible]
†7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	[illegible]
†36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	†36	Washington	[illegible]
†14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	†14	Jacksonville	[illegible]

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	[illegible]
†8	Savannah	7 35 am	†2	Savannah	[illegible]
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	[illegible]
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	[illegible]
†11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	[illegible]
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	[illegible]
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	†12	Macon	[illegible]
113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	114	Jonesboro	[illegible]
†1	Savannah	7 35 pm	†4	Savannah	[illegible]
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	[illegible]
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	[illegible]

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville	7 30 am	†2	Nashville	[illegible]
†73	Marietta	8 00 am	†70	Chattanooga	[illegible]
†91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	†72	Marietta	[illegible]
†1	Nashville	7 30 pm	†4	Nashville	[illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	[illegible]
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery	[illegible]
†36	Selma	11 50 pm	†37	Selma	[illegible]
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	[illegible]
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	[illegible]
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	[illegible]
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	[illegible]
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	[illegible]
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	[illegible]
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	[illegible]
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	[illegible]
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	[illegible]
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	[illegible]
23	Conyers	6 45 am	28	Lithonia	[illegible]
†	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	[illegible]
†1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	[illegible]
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	[illegible]
†27	Augusta	8 20 pm	†4	Augusta	[illegible]

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	[illegible]
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	[illegible]

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
†Knoxville	7 30 am	†Knoxville	[illegible]
†Murphy	7 30 am	†Murphy	[illegible]

†Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS,
G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
J. H. McWILLIAMS,
T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective July 6, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. [illegible] Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	[illegible]
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	[illegible]
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 07 am	[illegible]
Ar Mt. Airy			11 10 am	[illegible]
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	5 50 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 20 pm		7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 23 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May 21, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 35 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	5 20 a m		7 25 pm
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m		7 55 am
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 58 pm
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m		12 23 pm
Leave Selma	4 20 a m		3 30 pm
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 pm
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 pm
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 pm
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 pm
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 15 pm
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 pm

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

SCHEDULE

...parture of All Trains ...y—Standard Time. ...ct July 6th. ...rn Railway.

Georgia Railway.

Atlantic Railroad.

West Point Railroad.

...a Railroad.

...rd Air-Line.

...le and Northern Ry. R. R. to Marietta.)

...ASSEE ROUTE."

...leeping Car Line Be... ...a and Knoxville.

...ERN RAILWAY July 6, 1898.

...RLEANS SHORT LINE ...Point Railroad Co.

JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Women in Library Commission

In the appointment of three women on the library commission of the state the progressive women of Georgia may congratulate themselves, since it was at a meeting called by a number of Georgia women interested in library work that the first steps were taken toward having the library commission created.

That women have their right to occupy positions on library commissions, educational boards and to have their voice in all matters pertaining to enlightenment or development, nobody questions, but then sometimes there is a delay in these matters that naturally brings about the questions: Why is it the women have not their proper recognition? In acquiring this recognition they are frequently placed in the attitude of apparently contending for their rights.

In the last few years the women of the state by their conservative methods are rapidly acquiring those positions hitherto not filled by them in Georgia. Their appointment on the library commission and the recognized eligibility to certain offices coming under the passage of the Dortch bill, are evidences of the waking up of the chivalrous law makers of Georgia to the realization that the ladies should have everything they ask for, even if it is to enter the sacred precincts of the state university and show there their capacity to improve by the advantages of higher education hitherto monopolized by the masculine contingent of the state.

The three women appointed on the library commission are among those who have been enthusiastic leaders of the movement, Miss Anne Wallace, the president of the State Library Association of Georgia, and Mrs. Nora Barbrey, representing the librarians of the state, while Mrs. Eugene Heard represents the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization that makes library development one of its principal objects.

Special Called Meeting.

Mrs. Jennie L. Byers, regent of Atlanta chapter Daughters of American Revolution, calls a special meeting of that body at the home of Mrs. Hugh Hagan, 267 Peachtree street. A large attendance is urged, as matters of great importance will be discussed.

Daughters of Confederacy

The Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy will meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Atlanta Woman's Club. The meeting will be a most important one, as action will be taken on several important matters. It is probable the question will be brought up as to whether the Daughters of the Confederacy will take any active part in the relief work for the soldiers in the hospitals, or those at present at the front. In an interview on the subject, published in The Constitution last week, Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, stated that she greatly approved of the Daughters of the Confederacy doing active work in behalf of the soldiers in the present war, and referred to what had already been done in that direction by the division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Texas.

When asked if she thought the Daughters of the Confederacy should work through any other organization, national or otherwise, Mrs. Currie stated emphatically that she thought that the Daughters of the Confederacy should work as a distinct body, since the membership of the organization was large enough to warrant its being a power without uniting or amalgamating with any other organization.

Mrs. Morgan's Work for the Hospital at Tampa.

Mrs. H. C. Morgan, of Savannah, Ga., after her visit to Tampa, some weeks ago, and her visit to the hospital there, has succeeded in raising an emergency fund for the purpose of assisting in the good work there. As there are members of the Second Georgia regiment and soldiers from other parts of Georgia in the hospital, Mrs. Morgan appealed to Miss Ella Powell, president of the Atlanta Relief Association, to aid her in a special fund for the Tampa hospital. Although money has been sent for the use of the Second regiment soldiers exclusively, Miss Powell at once met with the request of Mrs. Morgan and has sent $100 toward the fund, thus carrying out the intentions of the Atlanta Relief Association, that not only the soldiers of the regiments going out from Atlanta be cared for, but that out of the emergency fund assistance shall be promptly given, when called for, to all the Georgia soldiers.

Augusta and Savannah have responded liberally to the call made by Mrs. Morgan, and through the individual efforts of one woman, working quietly, a fund has been secured and is well on its way to Tampa to be distributed in the hospital there wherever it is needed.

W. C. T. U.

The Atlanta South Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have a lesson in parliamentary law at Good Templars' hall, No. 72½ North Broad street, Thursday, July 28th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Reports for the month will be made by superintendents of departments.

One of the Sponsors.

An Atlanta lady of a humorous turn of mind tells a good story of meeting one of the many sponsors visiting here during the reunion. The young lady evidently had great appreciation of the honor that had been conferred upon her in her appointment as sponsor and the retinue of maids with her seemed to feel, too, the weight of the sponsor's importance.

As the party approached the receiving line at a large social function, the young lady sponsor was introduced. "Charmed to meet you," said the Atlanta lady, but the sponsor with her retinue had no time to waste in compliments. Turning aside, and indicating by a motion of the hand which young woman she referred to, she said to the receiving lady: "My maid, Miss Jones; my maid, Miss Smith; my maid, Miss Somebody Else," and as the "three maids" were introduced they passed on quietly and walking in a deprecating fashion behind them was an unassuming matron whom the sponsor introduced in the same blunt fashion as "my chaperon." Then she walked abruptly away, followed by her retinue, and left the receiving party almost stunned by the businesslike precision with which she drilled the "maids" and chaperon through the lines just in the way they should go and with a seriousness that indicated the great importance of their presence.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Teackle Quinby have moved into their elegant new home, 162 Ponce de Leon avenue.

Mrs. Lewis H. Beck leaves today for a several weeks' visit on the New England coast.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson left last night for Asheville, N. C. She will be joined later by Major Mims.

Judge Tompkins has returned from Asheville.

Mrs. G. W. McElveen left last night for Asheville.

Miss Julia Ridley is the guest of Miss Louise Todd.

Mrs. Morena, of Pensacola, Fla., is in the city the guest of Mrs. C. E. Sergeant, Washington street. Mrs. Morena is pleasantly remembered here as Miss Fannie De Rhulac.

Mrs. W. S. Perkins and Miss Sarah and Susie Pritchard, of Augusta, are visiting Miss Corinne Maddox and the Misses Adkins on Marietta street.

Mrs. William H. Felton was the guest of relatives in the city yesterday.

Mr. Cicero Cleghorn, of Summerville, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Joan Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Ravenel are at Flat Rock, N. C.

Mr. Rush Strong has returned to Knoxville.

Mrs. Mary Littleton, of Nashville, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. P. J. A. Cleary, on Peachtree street, returns home Saturday.

Miss Antoinette McAtee, of Kansas City, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. A. Cleary, who have taken the Dickson home on Peachtree, for the summer.

Miss Edith Shatzen and Mrs. Dr. Guinnon, who have been visiting Miss Stella Griffith for the past week, return to their homes in Macon today.

Mrs. Jennie Byers has had as her guest for the past week Colonel J. Stoddart Johnson, of Louisville, who was a gallant soldier in the confederate army, and is today a well-known southern writer.

Misses Marian and Ethel May will join Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lowe at Long Beach, L. I., this month.

Mrs. Mary Hicks entertained a delightful party in her rooms yesterday to meet Professor Kranz.

Miss Lillian Franklin has returned to Cartersville.

Miss Belle Scott and Miss Emma Markham are the guests of a house party being given by Miss Nowell, of Monroe, Ga.

Mrs. Chandler Jones is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Boynton, in Griffin.

Mr. Robert Carroll has gone to Augusta for a visit of several weeks.

Miss Dele Carrol, of Augusta, is the guest of Mrs. Richard Milledge, at Kirkwood.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kollock Mower have returned home after several weeks spent in Virginia and the east.

Miss Julia Hill Moore, of Auburn, Ala., is a guest of Miss McClellan, of Decatur. Miss Moore is en route to Blowing Rock, N. C., where she will remain during the summer. Miss Moore is one of Auburn's most charming and intellectual young ladies.

The Misses Gibson and Vinson, of Montezuma, who have been the charming guests of Mrs. D. W. Easterlin, on Forrest avenue, have returned home.

Judge J. H. Lumpkin is spending a portion of his vacation in the historic old town of Hampton, Va., and is stopping at the Barnes hotel.

Miss Mabel Stilson complimented her guest, Miss Carrie Lea Clifford, at a crokinole party yesterday afternoon.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Mable Lowe to Mr. T. J. Lowe, Jr., took place at Salt Springs hotel, Austell, Ga., Monday evening, July 25th, Rev. Harris officiating. Both are well known. Mr. Lowe is a very promising business man and his bride a lovable and beautiful woman. They have many friends to wish them happiness.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson gave an elegant dinner party at Brookwood in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sprunt, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis. The table decorations of La France roses were unusually artistic and the occasion a very happy one. Those present to meet Mr. and Mrs. Sprunt were: Captain and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding, Mrs. Buist, of South Carolina; Mrs. Louile M. Gordon, Major Livingston Mims and Mr. William H. Black.

Three of the most charming and attractive young women who acted as sponsors and maids of honor at the past reunion, were the representatives of the P. M. B. Young Camp of Confederate Veterans at Cartersville. Miss Louise Jones, of Cartersville, who is the niece of General Young and a great favorite with the camp which bears his name, was the sponsor, and Miss Agatha Davis, of South Carolina, and Miss Augusta Calhoun, of Cartersville, acted as her maids of honor. While in the city Miss Jones and her maids of honor were the guests of Mrs. C. C. Knight, at her home on Jackson street, where they were the recipients of many charming attentions. The young ladies left for Cartersville Saturday morning with the delegation from the P. M. B. Young camp, leaving behind them many new friends and admirers.

Miss Hallie McKinney, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Fayetteville, Tenn., has returned to her home after a pleasant visit to friends in this city.

Miss Lucy Laws, of Charlotte, N. C., the guest of Miss Bessie Johnson, has returned home, Miss Johnson accompanying her to remain a week or two.

Miss Marion Mercer entertained a few friends at progressive crokinole Tuesday evening in honor of her guests, Misses Irelle Shields, of Thomson; Frank Turpin, of Louisiana; Janie Embree, of Augusta, and Martha Penn, of Monticello. Miss Jennings won the first prize and Miss Martha Whatley the booby. After the game refreshments were served. Among those present were Misses Penn, Embree, Turpin, Shields, Blodgett, Jennings, of Seale, Ala.; Whatley and Conyers. Messrs. Albert Brewster, Floyd Vickery, Sam Conyers, Mann, Jim Conyers, Bartow Mercer and others.

Columbus, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—After being postponed several times a boat excursion down the Chattahoochee, under the auspices of the Free Kindergarten Association, has duly come off. It was a delightful success, both socially and financially. There were elegant refreshments, which were served in dainty fashion. There was a barge attached and the dancing there was delightful.

Friday night Miss Marie Blandford entertained a number of friends at her home in Wynton, complimentary to Miss Georgia Munroe. It was a very pleasant occasion.

Friday evening Miss Edna Spencer entertained complimentary to her guest, Miss Lola Houser, of Fort Valley. Progressive crokinole was played and afforded much amusement.

The Cycle Club was entertained on the occasion of its last meeting by Messrs. Eugene Martiniere and C. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Jones, of Macon, are spending the summer with their aunt, Mrs. Andrew Shepperd, of Wynnton.

Miss Mabel Chears, a charming young lady of this city, has returned from a visit to Savannah, where she was the guest of Miss Mildred Kline.

Mrs. C. T. Osburn has gone to Indian Spring to spend the summer.

Mrs. John Evans Walker has gone to Gainesville.

Miss Eula Evans is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry, on Thirteenth street.

Mr. J. Lewis Browne is spending the week at Jacksonville, Ala.

Miss Bessie Ingram is home from a visit to Jacksonville.

Misses Rosa and Sybil Woolfolk, of Albany, are the guests of relatives in Wynnton.

Mr. Louis Chase, organist of the First Baptist church, is at the north studying with the celebrated teacher, Charles Landon. Before returning he will visit New York and Philadelphia in the interest of the Chase Conservatory.

Miss Frances Strong, of LaGrange, who has been the guest of Miss Carrie Daniel, has returned home.

Miss Elberta Peacock is visiting in Opelika.

Miss Lila Reynolds, who has been the guest of Miss Frazer, in Wynnton, left yesterday for Union Springs, where she will visit friends before returning to Augusta, her home.

Dr. J. H. McDuffie and family are home from a stay of several weeks in south Georgia.

Messrs. Frank Farrington, Eugene Mitchell, Ed Lee Wright, Richard Hobbs, Adolph Stearne, Walter Jones and Claude Westor, Albany young men, were in Columbus yesterday en route to Warm Spring, where they give a house party to young lady friends.

Taken Along to Philippines.

Those who have relatives and friends in the several expeditions to the Philippine islands will be pleased to know that a good supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been taken along and more will be procured from the agency in Hong Kong as required. The great success of this remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. During the epidemic of cholera in Honolulu it proved more successful than any other treatment. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall street.

Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall street.

LECTURE COURSE LIMITS TICKETS

Only 500 Memberships Will Be Sold for the Coming Season.

WAS TOO POPULAR LAST YEAR

Crowds Were Too Great for Comfort at the Grand.

HIGH CLASS ATTRACTIONS ARE COMING

The Liquid Air Discoverer Will Be Brought Here if It Is Possible for Him To Come.

THE Atlanta Lecture Association will open its next session on Tuesday night, October 18th, with a lecture by George R. Wendling, who made the great hit last year with his lecture on "Stonewall Jackson." He has a magnificent lecture on "Mirabeau" and another on the "Men of Galilee," which is pronounced the greatest lecture on the American platform. It is not a sermon, as might be inferred from the title.

Professor DeMotte will give a popular lecture on "Electricity and Civilization." This is scientific and at the same time it is put in a popular way.

Mr. Henry Raymond will give a lecture on the navies of the world, illustrated with handsome stereopticon views. He shows all types of fighting boats, from the old Viking craft up to the modern cruiser and torpedo boat. This lecture is an education on the navy and it will be brought right up to the new developments in the present war with Spain. This lecture will be delivered early in December. Mr. Raymond gives more than 100 beautiful views of ships and ocean scenes. They are the finest in the world of the kind.

Augustus Thomas, the author of "Alabama," "In Missoury" and other popular plays, will tell how plays are written and produced, describing the details of manufacturing a play from the preparation of the manuscript to the staging and costuming. Along with Mr. Thomas will be Mr. Kemble, the celebrated artist, whose illustrations in magazines are so well known. He will sketch with crayon and show how illustrating is done. He is one of the best known artists of today.

An effort is being made to get Professor Tribble, the scientist who has succeeded in making liquid air a commercial possibility. He has succeeded by compressing air to change it to a liquid which has a temperature more than 300 degrees below zero. This liquid air can be dipped up in a cup and poured out like so much water, only the water at that temperature would be frozen as stiff and hard as a bar of steel. But this liquid does not congeal itself. It congeals everything else with which it comes in contact, however. It will freeze mercury in a second, and a cupful of the liquid air placed in a tea kettle lowers the temperature so much that with a strong blaze under the kettle ice forms on the bottom. This is the greatest scientific wonder of the year, and Atlanta shall see it demonstrated if the discoverer can be obtained.

There is also a good prospect of getting Professor E. E. Barnard here. He is the great astronomer at the University of Chicago observatory. He is a marvel in telling about the heavens, and he has the happy facutly of telling what he knows in a popular way to an average audience without addressing them as though they were all astronomers like himself.

Dr. Lorimer will probably be heard in his famous lecture on the "French Revolution," illustrated with magnificent views. This is one of the most noted lectures to be heard in America.

The very popularity of the course last season subjected it to criticism, not on account of the attractions, which were excellent, but because the crowds were so great. Next season the membership will be limited to 500 books. About 400 tickets have been subscribed for and "first come, first served" is the motto of the association. As soon as the 500 tickets are taken there will be no more to be had.

The association has had two brilliant seasons. The first year ten lectures were given. The second season there were thirteen lectures, readings and concerts. The exact number to be given the coming season has not been determined further than that there will be at least ten, and quality rather than quantity is the principle being observed in the selection.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.



To you that a

GAS STOVE

Is the most satisfactory cooking medium now in use. All sizes and prices at the . . . .

GAS OFFICE,

Broad and Alabama.

ONE MORE PATIENT DIES AT THE FORT

Private Theodore H. Peterson Died In the Hospital Yesterday.

HE WAS BROUGHT FROM TAMPA

The Rain Has Entirely Stopped Drilling on the Parade Ground.

RED CROSS TO ESTABLISH A KITCHEN

The Recruits Will Probably Move This Week and Many Will Be Sent to Austell, Ga.

PRIVATE Theodore H. Peterson, troop G, Fifth cavalry, died yesterday morning at Fort McPherson. He was one of the typhoid fever patients and was brought from Tampa. A large number of the patients brought from Chickamauga are improving slowly, but a few are still very ill and it is more than probable that other deaths will occur within a short time.

Of all the men brought to the hospital at Fort McPherson from Santiago, only one has died. This is easily explained by the fact that the modern projectile is not as destructive as the lead bullet used during the civil war. The Spaniards use the Mauser rifle, which throws a 27-calibre steel projectile with a revolving motion.

Instead of flattening when it strikes an object, as did the old lead bullet, it bores its way through, leaving a clean, neat hole. A number of the Americans were struck in the head with these projectiles, but instead of killing them only slight bruises were left and the victims experienced little inconvenience.

The American soldiers, as is well known, use the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which throws a 30-calibre steel projectile, and the effect is much the same as those used in the Mauser rifles. Formerly, when a man was shot in the head the top of his head was likely to be blown off. Now a hole is bored through his head and unless an extremely vital part is struck his chances for life are good.

It is probable that the Red Cross Society will establish a kitchen at the post for the benefit of the convalescent patients at the hospital. It was at first the intention to have the Daughters of the American Revolution take charge of this kitchen, but the funds of the organization were not sufficient to warrant such an undertaking and the Red Cross Society was therefore asked to assume charge.

It is not known exactly when the ladies will come, but until they arrive Chaplain O. J. Nave will feed the convalescents as he has been doing in the past, with the aid of the ladies of the garrison. The men who have been discharged from the hospital, but who have not entirely regained their strength, are the customers of the kitchen and they are fed on dainties likely to put them in good condition in a short time.

It has not as yet been determined when the soldiers at the post will be removed. It has been definitely decided that many will go to Austell, where an excellent site has been obtained and where the troops will have the benefit of the lithia water. The officers were first attracted to Austell by the fact that it is an old camping ground.

It was originally used by the old Cherokee chieftain, Sweetwater, in honor of whom the creek which runs through the ground is named, and for many years the old savage made the place his headquarters. Later the leaders of both the confederate and federal armies chose the spot for camping purposes. The officers at the post knew of these facts and selected the grounds after visiting the sites.

Pearl spring, near Newnan, has been suggested and it is probable that a camp of recruits will be established there. A number of land owners in the vicinity of Atlanta have offered the use of their property, free of charge, to Major John W. Bubb, who is in charge of the post, but it was impossible to accept these offers because a camp site is something difficult to find.

Several springs are necessary. A stream of pure water for bathing purposes must be at hand while grass and level ground must be plentiful. The latter requirement cannot be secured in this section of the country and consequently the officers are paying little attention to it. The recruits are anxious to get away and it is possible that a portion of them will be moved before Saturday.

Bad for Spaniards

These are dark days for the Dons at home and abroad, and it all comes of the fact that they have run foul of American courage backed by American science. This is a combination that nothing can resist, and that is just why we are making such WONDERFUL CURES, since the opening day of our Institute in every deformity of Spine or Limbs, Club Foot, Hare Lip, Cross Eyes and other surgical cases, also in all forms of Skin and Blood disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Catarrh of the Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, or any vital organ, Liver, Kidney and Bladder troubles, Nervous Weaknesses of either men or women, diseases of the sexual parts and every other bodily affliction that highly trained specialists alone can deal with.



There is nothing foreign or uncanny about us. We hold American diplomas and practice with native methods and scientific skill.

If a sufferer you may TRUST US IMPLICITLY. We give mail treatment by question blanks. Advice FREE. Call or address

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute

CAL INSTITUTE.
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INTERESTING

To know when it concerns you, this is interesting to all who are interested in dressing well.

You can dress well, at such little cost, now-a-days, that it will enable you to spend a few moments with us.

33⅓ PER CENT DISCOUNT

On our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits in Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres. What is more interesting, when you can buy a nobby

$ 7.50 Suit for $ 5.00
$10.00 Suit for $ 6.70
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$20.00 Suit for $13.35

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3 WHITEHALL STREET.

IMPERIAL

TONIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK
MATINEE TODAY.
STANLEY WHITING'S
BURLESQUERS.

High Class—High Grade.
10—VAUDEVILLE TURNS—10
2—HOT BURLESQUES—2
20—BEAUTIFUL GIRLS—20
Seats on sale at Smith's, under theater.

NOTICE.

Veterans' Reunion

Confederate Flag Buttons.

Also all the new novelties in national flags, lace pins, cuff buttons, stick pins, hatpins, etc.
CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,
Jeweler, 22 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama.

PRICE LIST OF

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co's SPECIALTIES.

Courtenay's Genuine and Original Worcestershir Sauce, per bottle, 12c.
A & P Laundry Soap, 7 bars 25c.
A & P " Starch, 9c package.
A & P Corn Starch, 7c.
A & P Lemon Extract, 10c and 25c bottle.
A & P Vanilla " 10c and 25c "
Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk, 15c can.
Full Weight " " " 9c "
A & P Baking Powder, 45c pound.
Baker's Gelatine, 10c package.
" Breakfast Cocoa, 20c can.
" Plain Chocolate, 40c pound.
" Flag Gelatine, 5c package.
Runkel's Breakfast Cocoa, 22c can.
" Plain Chocolate, 35c pound.
" Vienna Sweet, 24c pound.
" Chocolatina, 10c can.

75 Whitehall St., 116 Peachtree St.
7-14, 20, 28, Aug-7

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 8 p. m.—There is a low pressure ridge running from western Texas to the middle lake region. The center of high pressure still remains over Florida.

The weather along the Atlantic and gulf coasts still remains cloudy; elsewhere it is generally clear.

The rains were numerous but light, the heaviest being in North Carolina. They were almost entirely confined to the eastern and southern sections of the country.

The temperature has risen over the entire country, except in the northwest, where it has fallen.

During the storm here this afternoon the wind reached a maximum velocity of fifty-two miles an hour.

The conditions point to showery weather in this vicinity on Thursday.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	78
Daily normal temperature	78
Highest temperature	86
Lowest temperature	70
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.25
Deficiency since January 1st	7.92

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., July 27, 1898:

STATIONS	Temperature 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature	Precipitation, inches.
New York, cloudy	74	76	.04
Savannah, pt. cloudy	80	86	.T
Norfolk, clear	82	90	.04
Charlotte, rain	74	86	.52
Raleigh, rain	74	90	.86
Wilmington, pt. cloudy	76	86	.06
Charleston, pt. cl'dy	82	84	.40
Augusta, cloudy	82	86	.42
Jacksonville, rain	76	92	.10
Atlanta, rain	72	86	.25
Tampa, pt. cloudy	80	90	.00
Pensacola, pt. cloudy	84	86	.01
Montgomery, cloudy	78	90	.01
Vicksburg, cloudy	74	78	.68
New Orleans, cloudy	76	92	.10
Palestine, cloudy	86	90	.00
Galveston, pt. cloudy	84	88	.00
Corpus Christi, clear	84	88	.00
Buffalo, clear	80	86	.00
Detroit, part cloudy	80	86	.00
Chicago, clear	84	90	.00
Memphis, clear	84	88	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	78	86	.04
Knoxville, part cloudy	76	82	.24
Cincinnati, clear	86	90	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	82	88	.00
St. Louis, clear	90	94	.00
Kansas City, clear	90	96	.00
Omaha, cloudy	74	90	.T
Huron, clear	78	88	.T
Rapid City, part cloudy	82	94	.00
North Platte, clear	90	94	.00
Dodge City, clear	98	102	.T

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

STRAW HATS
MEN'S FINE SUITS
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

We are offering the foregoing at great reductions. Hundreds have availed of the opportunity to secure elegant and worthy goods at under-prices ever since this discount sale started. Come and examine the new scale of prices. You'll be surprised at the saving possible. The motif is clear and reasonable. We want empty counters and shelves for autumn goods that will soon be arriving. There are myriad prizes here for men and boys. Matchless values.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 Whitehall Street.

ARRIVING DAILY—FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass and Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON, 55 Whitehall St.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, July 6, 1898. Forrest Adair, guardian of Robert M. Clarke, Jr., minor, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—Alexander R. Wilson, administrator of estate of Cornelia Brown, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july7-3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, July 6, 1898. Hugh T. Inman, guardian of Ralph Inman Jenkins, minor, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 11, 1898. Harriet E. Thompson, administratrix on estate of Elizabeth W. Root, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August, next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office July 6, 1898. L. E. Hall, administrator of estate of Richard A. Hall, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7 3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—W. A. Hemphill has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Ruth Erwin, minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard and letters granted therein on the first Monday in August next. W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—Milton H. Hightower and James B. Wallace, executors of the will of Nancy E. Mickelberry, deceased, represent that they have fully discharged the duties of their said trust, and pray for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said executors should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july7-3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: Robert J. Kelly has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Samuel G. Hammond, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in August next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7, 14, 21, 28 thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1898.—Katharine Fichter, administratrix of estate of Theodor Fichter, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
june 9 3m thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1898.—Robert Schmidt, executor of will of Robert Knox, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
june 9 3m thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1898.—W. D. Harwell, administrator of estate of Thomas J. Spencer, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, June 8, 1898.—Charles F. Benson, executor of will of Rebecca Hart, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
june 9 3m thr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: Leake W. Sims has applied for letters of administration on the estate of David R. Cook, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in August next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: Catharine L. Benteen has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Frederick W. Benteen, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in August next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7, 14, 21, 28 thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Court of Ordinary, Chambers, July 7, 1898. The appraisers appointed upon application of Sarah J. Hagan, widow of Hugh Hagan, for twelve months' support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next August term of this court, why said application should not be granted.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july8 14 21 28-thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 8, 1898.—Ernest C. Kontz has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Saphronia Garmany, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned that the same will be heard on the first Monday in August next.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july9-1t sat 3t thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, July 6, 1898. John W. Ivey, guardian of Mamie L., Susie M., Pearl E., Peeples, A. and John B. Ivey, minors, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7-14-21-28 thurs

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: John H. Mullin, administrator of estate of Margarett H. Mullin, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7—3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: Elizabeth d'Alvigny, administratrix of estate of Sarah Holroyd, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7—3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, July 6, 1898. Elizabeth C. Gregory, executrix of the will of William C. Kile, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said executrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7 3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's office, July 6, 1898. Richard F. Mauldin, administrator of estate of James C. Mauldin, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7 3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: Louisa J. Green, guardian of Forrest Green, minor, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7, 14, 21, 28 thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, May 11, 1898. John MacDiarmid, administrator on eseate of Archie MacDiarmid, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August, next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
may12-3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898: Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Alexander N. Wilson, administrator de bonis non of estate of Loderick M. Dimick, deceased, has departed this life; that said Dimick died intestate and no person has applied for letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said Loderick M. Dimick; that letters of administration de bonis non will be vested in the county administrator or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in August next, unless valid objection is made thereto.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july 7 14 21 28 thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—Susan M. Deans, administratrix of estate of Wiley B. Deans, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in October next why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july7-3m thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—James Banks, administrator of estate of Mary S. Patterson, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.
july7 14 21 28 thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, July 6, 1898.—J. F. Lester, guardian of Walter Norwood Echols, minor, has applied for leave to sell the remainder interest of said minor in certain land. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in August next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.
W. H. HULSEY, Ordinary.



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superb old whisky.

none better can be produced at any price.
old, pure, mellow, wholesome, tonical, stimulating.

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

cause disordered stomach, foul breath, headache and constipation. These ills can be prevented or cured by the timely use of that *most palatable* medicine, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
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TRADE MARK
THE BRONX NEW
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The Roller Tray
ALL STYLES
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
OUR OWN MAKE.
We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.
77 Whitehall St.
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO
TRUNK AND BAG CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
7-2-tf GEO. P. HOWARD.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

Sixth Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward at the coming primary.
DR. G. G. ROY.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
W. H. BETTIE.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

Don't forget to take a Kodakor Ray Camera with you on your vacation.
ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
3 1-2 W. Alabama St.

THRUOGH PULLMAN CARS
Leave Chattanooga daily at 2:55 p. m. by
Western & Atlantic Railroad
and arrive Tampa by Plant system at 12:55 noon, next day.

SUPREME COURT RENDERS JUDGMENTS

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL.

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Wednesday, July 27, 1898:

CASE 696.

Seliger & Newman v. Coker & Co. Practice in supreme court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. An acknowledgment of service of a paper purporting to be a bill of exceptions, followed by a waiver of copy, notice and further service thereof, entered thereon before the same is certified by the trial judge, does not amount to a service of the same paper after it has been so certified. Riley v. Echols, 99 Ga. 321, and cit.; Southern Railway Co. v. Brannon, March term, 1897.

2. Service of a bill of exceptions, or a waiver thereof, being essential to give this court jurisdiction of the case, and service before the bill of exceptions is certified being in law no service, a writ of error upon which appears no other service than one purporting to have taken place before the bill of exceptions was certified, will be dismissed. The rule of this court, requiring notice of motions to dismiss a writ of error to be given twenty-four hours before the case is called for argument, by its terms does not apply to a case where jurisdiction is involved. Rule 25 of the supreme court; civil code, sec. 5622.

Writ of error dismissed. All the justices concurring.

C. A. Thornwell and Fouche & Fouche, for plaintiffs in error.
M. B. Eubanks and McHenry & Nunnally, contra.

CASE 697.

Miller et al. v. Miller et al. Before Judge Henry. Floyd superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. Where a father, as the legal guardian of certain of his minor children, petitions the ordinary for leave to invest a certain fund of his wards in land, and under an order granted for this purpose he as an individual conveys to himself as guardian certain lands, no part of the lands thus conveyed can be treated as an advancement to these children, although the land may be worth more than the fund which originally belonged to the wards.

2 There was no error in excluding testimony offered, which tended to show that the father intended any portion of the investment as an advancement.

3. The title to a year's support set aside to a widow and her minor children vests absolutely in the widow and children. Upon the marriage of one of the minors before the payment of such support by the administrator, no portion of the support should, on that account, pass back into the estate of the decedent for distribution among heirs and creditors.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
A. G. Ewing and Wright & Ewing, for plaintiffs in error.
J. Branham, J. B. F. Lumpkin and Nat Harris, contra.

CASE 698.

Southern Railway Company v. Bryant (two cases). Before Judge Janes. Polk superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. In an action for damages growing out of a breach of contract of carriage, entered into between a passenger and a railway company, it was error to charge that: "In every tort there may be aggravating circumstances either in the act or the intention, and in that event the jury may give additional damages, either to deter the wrongdoer from repeating the trespass, or as compensation for the wounded feelings of the plaintiff;" and, "In some torts the entire injury is to the peace, happiness or feelings of the plaintiff; in such cases no measure of damages can be prescribed, except the enlightened conscience of impartial jurors. The worldly circumstances of the parties, the amount of bad faith in the transaction and all the attendant facts, should be weighed."

2. Under the facts of the present cases, verdicts for $250 and $300 were excessive in amount.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
Shumate & Maddox, for plaintiff in error.
Wright & Ewing and J. A. Wright, contra.

CASE 699.

Hight v. McConnell et al. Before Judge Henry. Floyd superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—Under the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition, there was no abuse of discretion in refusing an injunction.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Lumpkin & Printup, for plaintiff in error.
Wright & Ewing, contra.

CASE 700.

Central of Georgia Railway Company v. state of Georgia. Before Judge Beck. Monroe superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. If a railroad company of this state refuses to comply with an order passed by the railroad commissioners requiring it to erect a depot building in a given town or city through which the line of its road passes, such refusal, in contemplation of law, is at the company's principal office or place of business; and consequently the superior court of the county in which that office is located, and it alone, has jurisdiction of an action by the state against the company for the recovery of the penalty incurred by the company in refusing to yield obedience to such order.

2. The intention of the act of December 16, 1895, adopting the present code, and making the same of force as the code of Georgia, is to enact into one statute all the provisions embraced in that code.

3 This act is not unconstitutional because it did not incorporate in its body the various sections of the code; nor because these sections were not read three times and on three separate days in each house of the general assembly before the passage of the act.

4. The act in question does not, within the meaning of article 3, section 7 and paragraph 8, of the constitution of Georgia, refer to more than one subject matter; nor does it contain matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof.

5. The effect of this act is to make as part of the law of the state all new matter embodied in the code of 1895, which could be constitutionally enacted by the legislature. It follows therefore that an act, though unconstitutional as originally passed, on account of containing matter different from what was expressed in its title, if otherwise constitutional, became valid law by its incorporation in the present code, upon the passage of the act first mentioned.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
Hall & Boynton and Lawton & Cunningham, for plaintiff in error.
J. M. Terrell, attorney general, contra.

CASE 701.

Henson v. Derrick. Practice in supreme court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—If, in preparing a bill of exceptions whereby it is sought to have this court review a judgment denying an injunction, no regard whatever is paid to the law prescribing how, in such cases, the evidence shall be brought up, and there is no question in the case which can be properly considered without reference to the evidence, the writ of error will be dismissed. All concurring.

It appearing that an original deed from W. E. Carter to J. L. Henson, dated January 16, 1888, was improperly attached to the bill of exceptions in this case and sent up to this court, and that J. E. Derrick, the defendant in error, is entitled to the custody and possession of the same; It is ordered that said deed be detached from the bill of exceptions and by the clerk of this court returned to W. S. Paris, the attorney of record of said Derrick.

Crane & McMillan, for plaintiff in error.
W. S. Paris, contra.

CASE 702.

Farley v. Gate City Gas Light Company. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Little, J.—1. Though in an action to recover damages for the maintenance of a continuing nuisance the jury return a verdict for only nominal charges, such verdict will not be set aside on the grounds that it is contrary to law and evidence, and so small in amount as to show "bias and prejudice on the part of the jury, and is inadequate and too small," where the evidence is conflicting, and there is evidence which authorizes a finding that the premises of the plaintiff had sustained no injury in pecuniary damage to the plaintiff, and that the same had not been rendered substantially uncomfortable and unhealthy for the occupancy by herself and family as a residence.

2. In such a case, a charge in the following language: "One who owns a lot has a right to have the air which passes over his or her property to be in a natural state, considering the location, situation and surroundings of the lot," was inaccurate; yet, where there was evidence tending to show that the premises of the plaintiff were invaded by foul gases and noxious odors and the soil of her lot permeated with poisonous substances emanating from other sources with which the defendant had no connection, and it appeared that this instruction, when read in connection with the entire charge of the court on this particular branch of the case, clearly instructed the jury that the defendant, while answerable for the existence of any nuisance created by its works, would not be responsible for any act or conduct of others, or for the invasion of her premises by foul gases, noxious odors or poisonous emanating from other independent sources, such charge is not good cause for a new trial.

3. The charge of the court fully and correctly instructed the jury what damages the former recovery embraced, and also the elements of damage and the measure of the plaintiff's recovery in the present action.

4. Where, in the trial of an action to recover damages for a continuing nuisance, the jury find that the plaintiff has suffered no special damage, and yet find that a nuisance exists, a verdict for nominal damages is proper.

5. In the trial of such a case, where it appears that the plaintiff had previously instituted an action and recovered damages sustained by her reason of the creation and maintenance of the same nuisance, an announcement made by the presiding judge in open court, in order to properly confine the range of evidence, as to what damages were embraced or recovered in the former action, and as to what items of damage might be recovered in the subsequent action, is not cause for a new trial, even though made in the presence of counsel for both parties, that they made no request for the jury to retire, and that the judge in his charge carefully instructed the jury that they had nothing to do with the admissibility of evidence or the colloquies on the subject of the admissibility of evidence, but should try the case under the law as given them in charge and the opinion they entertained of the evidence admitted; especially will such announcement afford no cause for a new trial where it appears that the announcement as made is pertinent to the issues involved, and is not itself an inaccurate statement of the law touching the subject with which it deals.

6. If in such a case the plaintiff also seeks to obtain an injunction to prevent a continuance of the nuisance, a charge in the following language: "But the plaintiff must show you that the defendant is not only maintaining a nuisance, but that it will continue to do so in the future, and that it is necessary for the protection of the plaintiff's rights in the future to enjoin the defendant," should not be given, because inaccurate; but nevertheless, the discretion of the trial judge in overruling a motion for a new trial on exception taken to such charge will not be disturbed; where there is evidence warranting a finding that the plaintiff had sustained no special damages and that her premises had not been rendered substantially uncomfortable or unhealthy for occupancy by herself as a residence; and also evidence warranting a finding that subsequently to the institution of the action, but prior to the trial, the defendant had practically abated the nuisance.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Longino & Golightly, for plaintiff in error.
Van Epps and Leftwich, contra.

CASE 703.

Cohen & Co.v. Parish,by next friend. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Little, J.—1. When the controlling question in a case is one of fact, and the jury, having been properly charged, determines that question, and there is evidence in the record which supports their finding, the verdict, when complained of as being contrary to law and to the evidence, will not be set aside after its approval by the trial judge.

2. When a father purchases land with his own funds, and causes the title to be made by the vendor to himself as trustee for a minor daughter, this, in the absence of any valuable consideration between these two, is equivalent to a gift of the land by the father to the daughter, and the fact that he may have supposed the daughter had a valid, legal claim against him and may have intended to thus settle it, when in fact there was no such claim, does not invalidate the trust deed. Its validity, when attacked by his creditors, depends upon his solvency at the time of the conveyance and the absence of any intention on his part to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors; and although the conveyance gives to the trustee a general power of sale, without order of court, such power does not carry with it the right to sell and convey the property in consideration of the payment of an individual debt of the trustee.

3. In the trial of a case involving the validity of such a deed, where it is alleged that at the time of gift the father was insolvent and his object in causing such conveyance to be made was to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, the issues to be determined are those of solvency and good faith; and declarations on the part of the father made at the time of the conveyance as to his reasons for having the conveyance made, may be submitted to the jury for their evidence tending to show the good or bad faith of the transaction, though such declarations or such documents may not be evidence of the truth of the matters recited or contained therein.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Simmons & Corrigan, for plaintiff in error.
C. T. Ladson and Van Epps & Leftwich, contra.

CASE 704.

Southern Mining Company v. Lowe et al. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—The writ of injunction does not, under any circumstances or at the instance of any person, lie against the prison commissioners of this state, to restrain them from entering into a contract for the hiring of convicts, nor against any person or persons with whom the commissioners are about to make such a contract, when the granting of the injunction would, either directly or indirectly, interfere with the performance by the commissioners of the duties devolved upon them by the act of December 21, 1897, creating a prison commission for this state.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
King & Anderson, for plaintiff.
J. M. Terrell, attorney general, and John L. Hopkins & Sons, for defendants.

CASE 705.

Howard et al., by next friend, v. Cassels. Before Judge Candler. DeKalb superior court.

Little, J.—1. Where a testamentary guardian enters into a contract for the purchase of land, pays a part of the purchase money with the funds of his wards and executes a promissory note in his representative capacity for the balance, on a suit instituted by the vendor to obtain a judgment on the note the minor wards are not necessary parties. If the contract thus entered into is authorized by law or the terms of the will, the guardian, being the legal representative of the wards, is the only necessary party defendant in such a case, and a judgment against him binds their property in his hands; if the execution of such a contract is not within the power of the guardian, it may bind him in his individual capacity, but cannot in any event bind the property of the wards.

2. While the wards may have a right of action against their guardian for an illegal and unauthorized investment of funds belonging to them, by which such funds are lost, and this right of action may extend to any person who, with a knowledge of the facts, received the funds, yet the wards cannot maintain a proceeding in which, while claiming the fruits of an alleged illegal investment, they deny the vendor's right to proceed against the property he sold for the balance of the purchase money, if they ratify the investment and claim the property purchased, they ratify also the proceeding by the vendor to collect the balance of the purchase money out of the property sold. Such a contract is not several in its terms, and must be ratified in its entirety or repudiated altogether.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Townes & Nichols, for plaintiff in error.
Arnold & Arnold, contra.

CASE 706.

Military Interstate Association of Savannah v. Savannah, Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope railway. Before Judge Norwood. City court of Savannah.

Lumpkin, J.—There was no error in dismissing on demurrer an action brought against a railway company of this state, chartered under the general law, upon a contract of subscription for shares of stock in another incorporated company, when the plaintiff's petition alleged nothing showing how or way it was for any legitimate use or purpose either necessary or proper for the defendant to own and hold such stock.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Alexander & Hatch, for plaintiff in error
Barrow & Osborne, contra.

CASE 707.

Long v. Scanlan. Before Judge Janes. Polk superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. Grounds of a motion for a new trial, not approved by the trial judge, will not be considered by this court. An amendment to a motion for a new trial, which has upon it an entry of "allowed" and nothing else to indicate an approval of the grounds, is not sufficiently verified to authorize this court to deal with the errors assigned therein.

2. Where a party sues for damages growing out of a breach of contract, and the defendant pleads accord and satisfaction and claims this contract of settlement cannot be rescinded without payment or tender by plaintiff, before bringing suit, of money received thereunder, it is a sufficient reply to such a plea that the defendant had failed to comply with other material obligations which were of the essence of this alleged contract of accord and satisfaction. This latter agreement not being fully executed, a tender of money received thereunder was not necessary before filing suit on the original contract.

(a) An amendment to the original petition, tendering to defendant the amount received by plaintiff under the agreement of accord and satisfaction, was unnecessary, but the allowance of the same was harmless to defendant.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Fielder & Mundy, for plaintiff in error.
Irwin & Bunn, J. A. Wright, C. E. Carpenter and A. Richardson, contra.

CASE 708.

Grant v. Camp, superintendent, etc. Before Judge Beck. City court of Griffin.

Simmons, C. J.—Since the adoption of the present constitution of this state, the legislature cannot confer jurisdiction over crimes against the state upon a court created for the trial of municipal offenses. Especially is this true where the attempt to confer such jurisdiction is in an act amending the charter of the city so as to create the municipal court and there is nothing in the title of the act to indicate the legislative purpose to create a court for the trial of offenses against the state.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
Thomas W. Thurman and Thomas E. Patterson, for plaintiff in error.
O. H. P. Slaton and W. H. Beck, contra.

CASE 709.

Rhodes, administrator, v. Royal Gold Mining Company. Before Judge Janes. Haralson superior court.

Cobb, J.—This being an application for an injunction, and the evidence being conflicting, this court will not interfere with the discretion of the trial judge in refusing to grant the same.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
E. S. & G. D. Griffith, J. M. McBride and S. L. Craven, for plaintiff.
Head & Head and Napier & Cox, for defendant.

CASE 710.

Achey et al v. Dodson. Before Judge Fite. Gordon superior court.

Cobb, J.—1. The charge complained of, when taken in connection with its context and the entire charge, was not erroneous.

2. The verdict, properly construed, is a general finding for the plaintiff against the defendant, who was claiming title to the land in dispute, and upon such verdict, the case being one in which equitable relief was prayed, a decree should have been rendered in conformity to the pleadings and the principles of equity applicable in such cases. That the decree entered was not so framed would not be ground for a new trial. Such an error can be taken advantage of only by a bill of exceptions pendente lite, or by a final bill of exceptions, if sued out within due time for such purpose after the date of the decree.

3. There was no error of law requiring the granting of a new trial. Though on the controlling question in the case the evidence was conflicting, still there was some evidence to authorize the verdict; and the trial judge having approved the finding, his judgment will not be disturbed.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Thomas R. R. Cobb and Rosser & Carter, for plaintiff in error
R. J. & J. McCamy and Rankin & Kiker, contra.

CASE 711.

Barrett et al. v. Bass Bros. & Co. Before Judge Harris. City court of Floyd county.

Cobb, J.—1. Where a creditor by promissory note signed by three persons, two of whom were sureties, having as further security for his debt a mortgage upon personal property, takes charge of such personalty, the same being sufficient in value to discharge the debt, and fails to appropriate it to the payment of the note, the sureties will be discharged from liability thereon. Especially is this true when the inducement held out to the sureties to undertake the obligation was a statement by the creditor that he had a mortgage upon personalty as additional security.

2. The plea in the present case, as against a general demurrer, sufficiently set up the defense referred to in the above note, and was improperly stricken.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.
McHenry & Nunnally, for plaintiff in error.
Lumpkin and Printup and M. B. Eubanks, contra.

CASE 712.

Armstrong, executrix, v. Alabama Fertilizer Company et al. Before Judge Janes. Floyd superior court.

Cobb, J.—In view of the allegations in the pleadings and the evidence as it appeared before the judge of the court below, no such abuse of discretion in appointing a receiver has been shown as would authorize this court to interfere.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.
Dean & Dean, for plaintiff in error.
Fouche & Fouche, contra.

CASE 713.

Augusta National Bank et al. v. Merchants and Miners' bank et al. Practice in supreme court.

Cobb, J.—Where it appears from an inspection of the bill of exceptions and the record that all of the parties interested in sustaining the judgment of the court below have not been served with the writ of error, as required by law, and that parties not served will be necessarily affected by the judgment to be rendered by this court in the case, the writ of error will, on motion, be dismissed. All concurring.

Lloyd Thomas, W. P. Robinson and Head & Head, for plaintiff in error.
J. M. McBride, S. L. Craven, G. R. Hutcheson, Glenn & Rountree and J. A. Noyes, contra.

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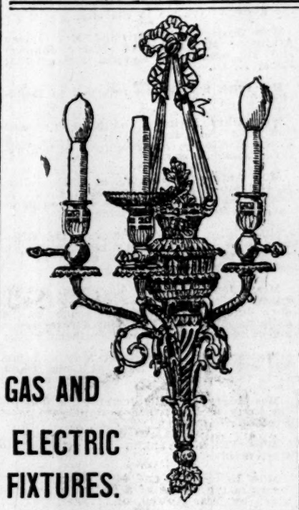
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